

U. States - Medals - R

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Massachusetts Historical Society

APRIL, 1919

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ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1919.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.; the first VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. WARREN, in the absence of the PRESIDENT, in the chair.

The record of the last meeting was read and approved.

Mr. Ford, acting as Librarian, called attention to two valuable gifts from Mr. Murdock, a rare broadside on the Boston Massacre, and one on the Concord Fight, and also to a rare colored copy of Lieut. William Page's Plan of the Action at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, exhibited by Mr. Murdock.

The Cabinet-Keeper reported the following accessions:

From Mr. C. P. Greenough, a badge of the Harrison Club.

From Mr. H. F. Additon, a photograph of the old United States Court House, built for a Masonic Temple in 1832 on the corner of Tremont Street and Temple Place.

From Mr. Ezra Henry Baker, three photogravures, one of Ezra Howes Baker, Sr. (1811-1876), another from a daguerreotype of Mr. Howes, Sr., and Ezra Howes Baker, Jr. (1833-1888), and the third, also from a daguerreotype, of Mr. Baker, Sr., and Esther Hinckley Baker (b. 1833).

From Mr. Norcross, a bronze medal struck in France in honor of Marshal Foch, 1918.

Dr. Storer spoke on a collection of thirteen pieces of "Bryan money," issued in jest during the presidential campaign of 1896, which had recently been acquired by the Society. Also a hitherto undescribed and probably unique token of the "Bungtown" type, struck in 1777.

In presenting an example of a medallion to be struck for the tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, Mr. DOWSE said:

This Medallion commemorates the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth and was designed and executed at my works, Reed & Barton Corporation, silver-smiths at Taunton, Massachusetts. On the subject matter, the design and production, we were engaged for more than a

year. A decision had first to be made upon what historically the obverse and reverse of the Medallion should consist. Then came the making of the drawings and the modelling, which was done by George L. Turner, one of the designers in the Reed & Barton Works, who has been with us for some twelve years and was formerly with the Gorham Company, silver-smiths of Providence. From the first conception of the medallion, it became evident that it must take into consideration the sentiment attaching to two localities, Plymouth and Provincetown. The obverse of the medallion shows the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth on December 21, 1620, and the reverse shows the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod Harbor, now Provincetown. You will remember that the *Mayflower* came into Cape Cod Harbor on the 11th of November, old style, the 21st of November, new style, and stayed there until the 25th of December, 1620. The *Mayflower* itself did not arrive at Plymouth until December 26, 1620.

The importance of recognizing Cape Cod Harbor is:

1. The compact was signed there and is dated on its face the 11th of November, 1620, old style, or the 21st of November, 1620, new style.

2. The first governor was chosen here — Governor John Carver.

3. Here was the first white birth in New England, Peregrine White, the son of Susanna White.

4. Here was the first death, that of Edward Thompson, on the 14th of December, 1620.

5. Here the *Mayflower* remained from November 21 to December 25, 1620, new style.

It is interesting to remember that the mother of the first white child born in New England, Susanna White, afterwards married Governor Edward Winslow, and she was the mother of the first governor of Plymouth born in this country, Governor Josiah Winslow, 1673-1680.

The reverse of the medallion shows the *Mayflower* in Cape Cod Harbor and is taken from an original painting by Marshall Johnson presented to the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, 1904, by the John A. Lowell Bank-note Company. It shows the landing at Plymouth on the 21st of December, 1620.

As you remember, the *Mayflower* was left in Cape Cod Harbor and a body of eighteen people of the *Mayflower* consisting of ten passengers — Captaine Standish, Maister Carver, William Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Tilley, Edward Tilley, John Howland, Richard Warren, Steeven Hopkins, and Edward Dotte (the last three of London); together with ship's company two master's mates — Master [John] Clarke and Master [Robert] Coppin; two seamen known by name — John Alderton and Thomas English; a master gunner and three saylers, sailed away on the shallop to discover a place of permanent settlement.

The shallop with these people landed at Plymouth on December 21, 1620, and on the obverse of the medallion we have depicted this landing from the shallop. It is unfortunate that of only one of the Pilgrims we have an authentic portrait — Governor Edward Winslow. This hangs in Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth. We have tried to reproduce the features of Edward Winslow in the standing figure of the Pilgrim just as he is stepping on Plymouth Rock. The faces and costumes of the others merely follow, as nearly historically as possible, men of that time.

In connection with these two events — the compact and the landing of the Pilgrims — a singular mix-up of dates has persisted through more than two centuries, produced by the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar. The Dutch had changed to the Gregorian calendar prior to 1600, but the English did not change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar until September 1, 1752.¹ The Pilgrims, being subjects of King James of England, used the old style. Hence the compact is dated November 11, 1620. But as no special celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims seems to have taken place until after September 1, 1752, no dates seem to have crept into histories or encyclopedias until somewhat after that time. When the English corrected their calendar, the statement was made and spread over the world that to reduce the old style to the new style eleven days should be used in all cases. Thus it came about that eleven days were added to December 11, 1620, making the date December 22, 1620. The magic number "eleven" was given out, and people came to use

¹ Russia still retains the Julian calendar.

it irrespective of the century in which the event occurred. Of course as the Pilgrims landed in the seventeenth century, only ten days should be added to reduce the old style to the new. In other words, the correct date of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth is December 21, 1620. The wrong date, December 22, 1620, has come down through all the text books and histories until the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth took up the question some fifty years ago, and, voting unanimously, adopted the right date of December 21, 1620.¹

Another interesting error in dates has spread over the country since the signing of the Armistice in the present war. The signing of the Armistice was November 11, 1918. The newspapers stated that it was a singular coincidence that the date of the signing of the Armistice was precisely 298 years after that of the signing of the compact, which was on November 11, 1620. The real truth is, of course, that there is no coincidence, because the compact was signed November 11, 1620, old style, and the Armistice was signed November 11, 1918, new style, making the period ten days short of 298 years.

→ The Corresponding Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Charles Harding Firth accepting his election as an Honorary Member of the Society; one from Charles Francis Adams accepting his election as a Resident Member, and one from George Russell Agassiz accepting his election as a Corresponding Member.

The Editor reported the following accessions of MSS.:

From Mrs. Francis Tiffany Bowles (Adele H. Savage), a large collection of commercial books and correspondence of the house of Savage and Company, Savage and Son and Savage and Lewis, of Louisville, Kentucky, in the early part of the nineteenth century. Charles and William H. Savage were the principals, and they were of Massachusetts.² The letters are of the usual commercial nature, but they possess a peculiar value because of the light thrown upon trade conditions in the west of that day, the river steamboats, price current, trade circulars, exchanges with the east and general economy of the region. As a record of banking, prices,

¹ Even the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (11th ed., xvii. 934) gives December 22 as "Forefathers' Day."

² Chief Justice Shaw married in 1827 as a second wife Hope, daughter of Dr. Samuel Savage of Barnstable, who was son of Samuel Phillips Savage of Boston.

credits and methods of sale and transportation, they are of high interest.

From Mrs. Robert S. Russell, twelve notebooks by Thomas G. Cary, Jr., supplementing and continuing the early history of California after 1849, with related material; some letters of Samuel Cary, Jr., and Sarah Cary to Mrs. Samuel Alleyne Otis, 1784-1786; the journal of Ann M. Cary of a journey to Canada, 1819; letters of Samuel Cary from Spain and Martinique, 1799; eighteen letters from Mercy (Mrs. James) Warren to Sarah Cary, 1798-1814; and letters from Louis Agassiz, Longfellow, Thackeray, Macready, Sumner, Prescott, Joshua Bates, Robert C. Winthrop, and others, to Thomas G. Cary.

From Mrs. Charles H. Joy, indents issued in 1786 by the State of North Carolina to its soldiers for their pay for service during the War of Independence.

From Mr. Sewall C. Brackett papers relating to Thomas English and the ship *Tom*, 1787-1888. They concern largely a case under the French Spoliation Claims, but contain much historical matter.

From Mrs. Lydian Emerson Bridge, a number of letters and documents relating to the discovery and use of ether, from the papers of her father, Dr. Charles Thomas Jackson, in continuation of her gift recorded in *Proceedings*, XLVIII. 319.

From Dr. Frederick Cheever Shattuck three account books of his father, Dr. George Cheyne Shattuck, 1819-1852, giving the charges for medical service by a prominent practitioner of that time.

Robert Gould Shaw, of Wellesley, was elected a Resident Member of the Society.

Max Farrand, of New Haven, was elected a Corresponding Member of the Society.

The Society then proceeded with the business of the Annual Meeting, and

Mr. MINOT read the

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

In the last twelve months death has removed two resident members, three corresponding, and one honorary. The passing of Dr. Green takes from the first place on the roll of membership a name long associated with the Society in many degrees of service; that of Andrew D. White reduced the number of honorary members to seven. Prof. Charles H. Firth has been transferred to the roll of honorary members.

The gifts and deposits have been notable. First in value must be named the library of Henry Adams, rich in historical material and fine editions. The contribution from the library of James F. Hunnewell is also valuable, giving to the Society many much needed works of reference. The gift or deposit of such collections of mss. as the Shattuck, Atkinson, Warren and Preble, so valuable for their immediate reference to Massachusetts, enriches our manuscript stores, while the steady stream of smaller acquisitions proves a growing appreciation of the opportunities offered by the Society for receiving and making useful papers of an historical character. The files of newspapers before 1800 have been materially strengthened by the transfer of eighty volumes, from the James Bowdoin library, by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

This transfer only emphasizes a tendency among libraries to specialize, to concentrate upon certain forms of collecting which shall do away with the costly duplication that must otherwise occur. The John Carter Brown Library is by its foundation devoted to early Americana; the American Antiquarian Society concentrates on newspapers, early American imprints and bibliography; the public libraries must give greater attention each year to the immediate demands of their constituents; and each profession has its own library formed for its own needs. This is only fitting and enables better collections to be made by preventing wasteful buying; but it also imposes certain reasonable restrictions upon a library like that of this Society. In the past our shelves have been filled by gifts and they will continue to be so filled in the future. Purchases out of its modest book-funds must be directed to fill gaps in series, to obtain works of reference, and to secure true bargains that are offered. General collecting is outside of our function and means, and it is good policy to recognize limitations imposed by conditions beyond our control. In two directions specialization is being accepted — in publication and in accumulating what no other library in the vicinity is purposely obtaining.

In publication the usual volume of *Proceedings*, volume fifty-one, was distributed in October, and a new edition of the Short Account, with By-laws and Membership since 1791, in November. Many errors in the older issues of the membership

list have been corrected, making the new edition more authoritative though not final. A volume of papers wholly of Massachusetts interest — the Jasper Mauduit papers — being the seventy-fourth volume of *Collections*, was published through the generosity of Mr. Charles G. Washburn. War conditions made other proposed publications inexpedient, but they are only postponed until the situation has become more normal. Two volumes of *Collections* are ready for the press — the Warren-Adams Letters, Vol. II, and the Phips Treasure Search — and may appear in the coming year.

In this connection should be noticed a gift from Mr. W. B. H. Dowse, which enables the Society to undertake the publication of State records which are not now accessible to the student anywhere in New England and which contain a large and important mass of material on local history and genealogy, on the provincial history of Massachusetts and New England, and on the development of political liberty in the United States — for Massachusetts was ever a leader towards union and independence of foreign control. The Dowse gift will be first applied to reprinting the Journals of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts from 1715, and the first volume, containing the Journals of three houses, 1715-1718, will be distributed in the autumn. It is sufficient merely to announce this undertaking to make its wide bearing on historical investigations felt. The Society is privileged in being selected to carry into effect the large views of the donor.

A word should also be given to another publication by which the Society, through its President, has greatly benefited — the *Education of Henry Adams*. For a second time it has been made the beneficiary in reputation and in profit by members of the Adams family. Through the two autobiographies — of Charles Francis Adams and of Henry Adams — the Society has attained a reputation which no other of its issues has brought to it. Both works have taken a high place in American historical literature.

Closely related to this question of publication is a new activity of the Society. The collection of coins and medals in the Society is one of the large and important collections in the country, and under the active supervision of Dr. Storer, its curator, it is increasing on certain well-defined lines. Here-

tofore no effort has been made to give to the collector and to the public specific knowledge of what the Society possesses. The time has come when a step in that direction may properly be taken. It is proposed to prepare and to publish lists of what is to be found here; but such lists will not be a mere catalogue of what is in the cabinet of the Society. They will have distinct historical purpose, serving to gather what can be known on historical coins and medals, and also serving to invite the gift of what is needed to complete our already notable collection. The first of these issues will be made during the coming year. Here again, the Society takes over a field not occupied by any other organization in Massachusetts or in New England.

As to special collections: It is only within a few years that collectors have given attention to the broadside or leaflet, which was and still is the official form of a proclamation by government or of regulations intended for public display on bill or bulletin board. Coming into use before the news-letter or "coranto" and continuing in use to the present day for legitimate or illegitimate purpose, for royal announcements or for libellous or indecent ballads, they constitute a great body of historical material which has as yet been little studied. In this country they date almost from the settlement, for the lottery sheets on Virginia and the freeman's oath of Massachusetts were broadsides, and the mourning verses which were pinned to the pall and distributed among friends, of which one of the oldest known American examples I hold in my possession, would by themselves form a large and characteristic though hardly cheerful body of reading. The Society wishes to obtain photostats of all known New England broadsides, and of such foreign, chiefly English, broadsides as are connected with colonial history. The results for the last year may be thus summarized: From the Society of Antiquaries of London, 73 pieces, the earliest dated 1504; from the Chetham Library, Manchester, 30; from the New York Public Library, 55; from the Library Company of Philadelphia, 70; from the New York Historical Society, 103; from the Library of Congress, 178; from the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 217, and from Harvard College Library 130 — a total of 853 pieces, of which more than 600 are of American origin. Such

a policy, steadily pursued, cannot but bring here a large and effective assortment of these issues, which printed, as a rule, in small editions, have survived the chances of time in almost unique examples. The thanks of the Society are given to the Libraries and Societies which have so courteously yielded to its request for permission to photograph their possessions.

In this connection may be mentioned a plan of the Society and Harvard College Library to issue a series of English broadsides, proclamations and political essays and verses, to illustrate English history before 1776, intended for class or seminar study and for general libraries on history. The College Library has contributed the notable collection of civil war broadsides from 1641 on, given by the late Frederick Lewis Gay, and other collections, public and private, will be drawn upon to complement that collection. The Society obtained from the Huth library a collection of Scotch broadsides, 148 in number, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of which no other copies can be traced in this country. A second volume of English broadsides was sunk by the indiscriminating German submarine.

The Society's photostat has been fully occupied in the year. Of the *Boston News-Letter*, as reproduced by the Society, there were sent out the issues from 1730 to 1736 inclusive, thus completing 32 years of the newspaper — an achievement even when expressed in this simple form. The full file of the *Domes-tick Intelligence, or News both from City and Country*, 1679-1681, in 107 numbers, was also reproduced from a copy in the British Museum. The editor and publisher, Benjamin Harris, came later to Boston and set up as a bookseller, and his name is best known as the publisher of the New-England Primer in its first form. For Mr. Bowditch were made three volumes in his Central American language series — Maldonado's *Arte de la Lengua Szinca*, *Vocabulario de la Lengua Szinca*, 1770, and *Xiu Chronicles*, 1608-1815; and for Miss Mary Perkins Quincy, a MS. Commonplace Book of Edmund Quincy, 1737-1776, rich in historical treatment and reference. Among the many aids to other undertakings may be named the series of illuminated drawings in early books of devotion and a large gathering of American folk songs, both made for Harvard College. The estimate to be placed upon such service can

hardly be measured; for by no other process could it be performed at so small a cost. It is in no boasting spirit that we speak of the excellence of product, which has been generally admitted, but in due recognition of the expert knowledge, technical ability and professional enthusiasm of the operator of the photostat — Mr. Pearman.

In closing this review of the operations of the Society in a year which must ever stand out in the history of the world as marking the overthrow of German aggression, in a year made difficult by four years of disruption throughout the world, it is a matter of congratulation that the Society has been able to perform its usual functions and show a net gain in position. Never advertising either its possessions or publications, it has sought to maintain high standards, to establish an honorable and distinguished record in its own performance, in the encouragement of historical studies, and in a recognition of its duties to the public. One final suggestion is pertinent, larger funds to carry on the work and to permit the expansion which every living organization finds essential to its well-being. The Society looks with confidence for these from its members.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

In presenting his annual statement Mr. LORD said:

I desire to make a brief statement of the financial condition of the Society, supplementing what is set forth in detail in the Treasurer's report.

The property of the Society may be divided conveniently as follows:

1. The Land and Buildings, which stand on the books at \$97,990.32 and are valued by the City Assessors at \$196.000.

2. The Library and Collections which have never been appraised.

3. The investments of the Society, which are carried on the books, as appears in the Investment Account, Exhibit I of the Treasurer's Report, at \$512,900.97. Of this sum the two centenary funds amount to \$80,246.75, of which amount \$73,857.60 is the principal of the Sibley Centenary Fund and \$6,389.15 the Anonymous Fund. Under the terms of the bequests the income of these funds must be added to the prin-

cial until the expiration of one hundred years from their receipt, in the case of the Sibley Centenary Fund, the year 2002, and in the case of the Anonymous Fund the year 1991.

The income of the Society from its investments the past year was \$30,210.72. From this income must be deducted the income of the two centenary funds, which under the terms of the gifts are to be added annually to the principal, amounting to \$3,821.26, and leaving a balance of income from investments available for the purposes of the Society under the terms of gift of \$26,389.46. The miscellaneous receipts from all sources was \$5,150.99, making the total receipts \$31,540.45. The total expenditures were \$28,089.58, as appears in the Cash Account and in Exhibit V, leaving a balance of income over expenditures of \$3,450.87, for the year.

The increase in invested funds the past year is \$15,066.67, as shown in detail in Exhibit I.

The interesting and valuable gift of Mr. Dowse and the devise under the will of Mrs. Charles Card Smith have been referred to in earlier meetings.

REPORT

IN compliance with the requirements of the By-Laws, Chapter VII, Article 2, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report, made up to March 31, 1919.

The special funds now held by the Treasurer are thirty in number. A list of these funds, with the income and expenditure of each fund in the past year, appears in Exhibit V in this report. An account of twenty-nine of these funds, giving a brief history of each fund, will be found in the Treasurer's Report for the year ending March 31, 1910 (*Proceedings*, XLIII. 529); the thirtieth is described in the Treasurer's Report for the year ending March 31, 1911 (*Proceedings*, XLIV. 568). On the bequest of Mrs. Charles Card Smith the sum of \$3000 has been received, and is temporarily included in the "General Fund." The securities held by the Treasurer as investments on account of the above-mentioned funds are as follows:

INVESTMENTS.

SCHEDULE OF BONDS.

Rio Grande Western R. R. Co.	4%	1939	\$5,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	4%	1959	3,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R.	4%	1995	14,500.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R.	4%	1995 "adjustment"	9,000.00
Chicago Jct. & Union Stock Yards	5%	1940	10,000.00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	5%	1946	10,000.00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	4%	1929	10,000.00
Boston & Maine R. R. Co.	4½%	1944	6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	4%	1929	10,000.00
Northern Pacific & Gt. Northern R. R.	4%	1921 "joint"	50,000.00
Long Island R. R. Co.	4%	1949	6,000.00
New York Central & Hudson River R. R.	4%	1934	15,000.00
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.	4%	1951	10,000.00
Fitchburg R. R. Co.	4%	1927	9,000.00
Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield R. R.	5%	1925	3,000.00
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill St. R. R.	5%	1923	2,000.00
Washington Water Power Co.	5%	1939	10,000.00
United Electric Securities Co.	5%	(¹)	25,000.00
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co.	5%	1939	10,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co.	5%	1932	5,000.00
Seattle Electric Co.	5%	1929	5,000.00
Detroit Edison Co.	5%	1933	5,000.00
Boston Elevated Railway	5%	1942	8,000.00
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.	5%	1932	10,000.00
Connecticut Power Co.	5%	1963	10,000.00
Boston & Albany R. R. Co.	5%	1938	10,000.00
Cleveland Short Line R. R. Co.	4½%	1961	10,000.00
Arlington Gas Light Co.	5%	1927	10,000.00
United Elec. Lt. & Power Co.	4½%	1929	10,000.00
Wilmington City Electric Co.	5%	1951	5,000.00
Old Colony Gas Co.	5%	1931	5,000.00
Dedham Water Co.	5%	1935	5,000.00
Railway & Light Securities Co.	5%	1946	5,000.00
Plymouth Electric Light Co.	5%	1925	4,000.00
New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.	6%	1922	5,000.00
U. S. Steel Corporation	5%	1963	5,000.00
United States Liberty Loan, Second	4½%	"converted"	10,000.00
Pere Marquette R. R.	5%	1956	15,000.00
Pere Marquette R. R.	4%	1956	2,000.00
United Zinc & Chemical Co.	5%	1928	30,000.00
(with 60 shares pfd., and 60 common)			
United States Liberty Loan, Third	4½%		5,000.00
United States Liberty Loan, Fourth	4½%		10,000.00
Par value			<u>\$406,500.00</u>

¹ 1936, 1939, 1940 and 1942.

SCHEDULE OF STOCKS.

50	Merchants National Bank, Boston	\$5,000.00
50	National Union Bank, Boston	5,000.00
50	Second National Bank, Boston	5,000.00
50	National Shawmut Bank, Boston	5,000.00
35	Boston & Albany R. R. Co.	3,500.00
25	Old Colony R. R. Co.	2,500.00
25	Fitchburg R. R. Co. Pfd.	2,500.00
150	Chicago Jct. Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co. Pfd.	15,000.00
75	American Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd.	7,500.00
158	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Pfd.	15,800.00
302	Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Pfd.	30,200.00
10	Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.	1,000.00
6	Boston Real Estate Trust	6,000.00
5	State Street Exchange	500.00
150	Pacific Mills.	15,000.00
52	Puget Sound Traction Light and Power Co. Pfd.	5,200.00
5	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ Common	500.00
50	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	5,000.00
50	American Sugar Refining Co. Pfd.	5,000.00
1298	Shares Par value	<u>\$135,200.00</u>

SCHEDULE OF SAVINGS BANK BOOKS.

M. A. Parker Fund	\$1,367.89
Brattle St. Church Model Fund	239.09
	<u>\$1,606.98</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Bonds, par value	\$406,500.00
Stocks, par value	135,200.00
Savings Bank Books	1,606.98
	<u>\$543,306.98</u>

BALANCE SHEET, March 31, 1919.

Investment Account,		Funds, Exhibit II . . .	\$459,107.18
Exhibit I	\$512,900.97	Accumulated Income of	
Cash on hand, Exhibit IV	1,798.32	Funds, Exhibit III . .	55,592.11
	<u>\$514,699.29</u>		<u>\$514,699.29</u>

EXHIBIT I.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

<i>Balance, April 1, 1918</i>			\$497,834.30
Bought during year:			
\$5,000 Liberty Bonds. Third	\$5,000.00		
10,000 Liberty Bonds. Fourth	10,000.00		
Accrued Interest M. A. Parker Savings Bank Book . .	56.30		
" " Brattle St. Church Model Bank Book	10.37	15,066.67	
Balance March 31, 1919.			<u>\$512,900.97</u>

EXHIBIT II.

INCREASE OF FUNDS IN YEAR 1918-1919.

Amount of Funds, April 1, 1918		\$452,285.92
<i>Added during year:</i>		
Centenary Funds:		
Anonymous Fund	\$304.24	
J. L. Sibley Fund	3,517.02	
General Fund:		
Part Bequest of Mrs. Charles Card Smith	3,000.00	6,821.26
Total of Funds, March 31, 1919		<u>\$459,107.18</u>

EXHIBIT III.

ACCUMULATED INCOME OF FUNDS.

Balance Accumulated Income, April 1, 1918	\$50,941.24
Income during year, Exhibit IV	36,561.71
	<u>\$87,502.95</u>
Expenditures during year, Exhibit IV	28,089.58
	<u>\$59,413.37</u>
Less additions to Centenary Funds	3,821.26
Balance, March 31, 1919	<u>\$55,592.11</u>

EXHIBIT IV.

CASH ACCOUNT.

<i>Balance on hand, April 1, 1918</i>				\$5,392.86
<i>Receipts during year to March 31, 1919:</i>				
Sales by Library:				
Publications	\$928.59			
Photostat	4,087.54			
Royalties, Little, Brown & Co.	7.40			
" Houghton Mifflin & Co.,				
" " " " " " "	82.43			
Bradford	37.80	\$5,143.76		
Rebates	.65			
Sale H. Adams	6.58			
Credited to General Fund Income	5,150.99			
Interest on Bank Balances	121.41			
" " Savings Bank Books	66.67			
Income from Investments	30,022.64			
Gift from W. B. H. Dowse	1,200.00			
<i>Total Income, Exhibit V</i>	\$36,561.71			
Credited to Income of Various Funds		\$32,740.45		
" " Principal of Centenary Funds		3,821.26		
Part Bequest of Mrs. Charles Card Smith credited to				
General Fund Principal		3,000.00		
		\$44,954.57		
<i>Charges during year to March 31, 1918:</i>				
Investment Account: Liberty Loans	\$15,000.00			
Savings Bank Interest	66.67			
<i>Total Additions, Exhibit I</i>	\$15,066.67			
Income Account:				
Binding	\$261.90			
Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, and Mss.	2,181.71			
Building:				
Cleaning	\$376.87			
Engineer	1,155.26			
Fuel	736.99			
Furniture	172.35			
Light	347.28			
Repairs	225.25			
Telephones	117.65			
Water	40.60	3,172.25		
Photostat	4,059.86			
Portraits and Medals	1,510.80			
Postage	80.00			
Carry forward	\$11,266.52	\$15,066.67	\$44,954.57	

CASH ACCOUNT — *Continued.*

Brought forward	\$11,266.52	\$15,066.67	\$44,954.57
Printing:			
Proceedings, vol. 51	\$1,362.06		
" " 52	290.53		
Illustrations and Reprints	214.83		
Henry Adams	872.70		
A Short Account	517.33		
Miscellaneous	<u>193.00</u>	3,450.45	
Salaries:			
Librarian and Assistants	\$5,060.00		
Editor and Assistant	<u>6,140.00</u>	11,200.00	
Stationery		379.16	
Treasurer's office:			
Bond	\$25.00		
Bookkeeper	1,000.00		
Safety Vault	60.00		
Certified Public Accountant	<u>50.00</u>	1,135.00	
Miscellaneous Expenses		658.45	
Charged Income of Funds, Exhibit V		<u>28,089.58</u>	
Total Payments			<u>43,156.25</u>
Balance on hand, March 31, 1919			<u><u>\$1,798.32</u></u>

EXHIBIT V.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES OF FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING
MARCH 31, 1919.

	Balance Mar. 31, '18	Income	Expendi- tures	Balance Mar. 31, '19	Principal of Funds
Amory	\$1,977.66	\$220.32	\$205.00	\$1,992.98	\$3,000.00
Appleton	5,101.87	896.18	1,140.00	4,858.05	12,203.00
Bigelow	483.30	146.88	39.52	590.66	2,000.00
Billings	3,306.06	734.40	214.83	3,825.63	10,000.00
Brattle St.	128.72	10.37		139.09	100.00
Chamberlain	109.65	90.47	40.60	159.52	1,232.33
Dowse	122.30	734.40	606.62	250.08	10,000.00
Ellis	283.27	2,325.95	1,866.26	742.96	31,666.66
Frothingham	2,730.64	220.32	175.00	2,775.96	3,000.00
General	1,552.48	9,315.89	9,125.81	1,742.56	59,709.16
Hunnewell	2,290.42	367.20		2,657.62	5,000.00
Lawrence	650.20	220.32		870.52	3,000.00
Lowell	420.31	220.32	175.00	465.63	3,000.00
Mass. Hist. Trust . .	6,826.74	734.40	1,510.80	6,050.34	10,000.00
Parker	29.94	56.30	66.83	19.41	1,000.00
Peabody	2,999.68	1,624.71	290.53	4,333.86	22,123.00
Salisbury	201.14	367.20	306.60	261.74	5,000.00
Savage	880.59	440.64	169.27	1,151.96	6,000.00
C. A. L. Sibley . . .	426.54	1,653.06	1,479.40	600.20	22,509.48
J. L. Sibley	3,989.05	8,891.89	7,703.00	5,177.94	121,077.00
Slafter	218.57	73.44	25.75	266.26	1,000.00
Waterston No. 1 . .	1,807.88	367.20	527.77	1,647.31	5,000.00
Waterston No. 2 . .	4,354.39	734.40	845.54	4,243.25	10,000.00
Waterston No. 3 . .	4,001.00	734.40	516.52	4,218.88	10,000.00
Waterston Library .	94.04	284.58	308.93	69.69	3,875.14
R. C. Winthrop . . .	4,336.72	734.40	600.00	4,471.12	10,000.00
T. L. Winthrop . . .	435.23	173.61	150.00	458.84	2,364.66
Wm. Winthrop . . .	1,182.85	367.20		1,550.05	5,000.00
Totals	<u>\$50,941.24</u>	<u>\$32,740.45</u>	<u>\$28,089.58</u>	<u>\$55,592.11</u>	<u>\$378,860.4</u>
Sibley Centenary . .		3,517.02			73,857.60
Anonymous Centenary		304.24			6,389.15
Total Income, 1919 .		<u>\$36,561.71</u>			
Total Funds, March 31, 1919					<u>\$459,107.18</u>

The income for the year derived from the investments was credited to the several funds in proportion to the amount in which they stand on the Treasurer's books as shown by Exhibit V.

The real estate, which is entirely unencumbered, represents an investment of \$97,990.32, and before 1916 has been carried at this sum and balanced by the items,

Building Fund	\$72,990.32
Ellis House	25,000.00

The aggregate amount of the permanent funds including unexpended balances represented by securities at par and deposits is \$543,306.98, as per schedules of investments.

ARTHUR LORD,
Treasurer.

BOSTON, April 1, 1919.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society as made up to April 1, 1919, have attended to that duty, and report that they find that the securities held by the Treasurer for the several funds correspond with the statement in his Annual Report.

They have engaged the services of Mr. Gideon M. Mansfield, Certified Public Accountant, who reports to them that he finds the accounts correctly kept and properly vouched, that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for, and that the trial balance is accurately taken from the ledger.

CHARLES PELHAM GREENOUGH,
HENRY H. EDES,
Committee.

BOSTON, April 8, 1919.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

The Assistant Librarian reports that during the last five years there have been added to the Library:

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Books	1,502	910	2,565	1,687	6,133
Pamphlets	1,056	1,436	1,296	1,516	1,001
Manuscripts, bound	43	84	155	27	166
Broad­sides	178	54	96	181	909
Maps	35	10	25	14	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,814	2,494	4,137	3,425	7,425

In the collection of manuscripts there are estimated to be 1,832 bound volumes.

In the Rebellion collection there are now 3,598 volumes and 6,670 pamphlets.

The Library is estimated to contain 70,445 volumes, 120,975 pamphlets, and 5,626 broadsides. The manuscripts have never been entirely counted, but number some hundreds of thousands.

JULIUS HERBERT TUTTLE,
Assistant Librarian.

REPORT OF THE CABINET-KEEPER.

The various gifts and additions to the Society's Cabinet have been reported each month and printed in the *Proceedings*. Reference is made to these reports and it seems unnecessary to repeat the lists here.

The new steel case for the numismatic collection has been received and Dr. Malcolm Storer, curator of coins and medals, makes the following report:

The task of housing the collection of coins and medals in the new cases is practically completed. Only a few hundred remain to be placed in their paper containers. A card catalogue had also been made of the 15,000 coins and specimens of paper money. During the year 545 coins and medals have been added to the collection by gift and purchase.

The collection of paper money has been put in order and some

900 new notes added to it. The curator has been much surprised to find how complete the collection of colonial paper money is, the whole collection consisting of no less than 2,350 pieces. He has naturally endeavored to fill in the gaps in Massachusetts colonial notes, and thanks to the interest taken in the collection by Mr. Henry Chapman, a dealer in coins in Philadelphia, who has been very obliging in making exchanges for our duplicates, we now have specimens of 116 of the 160 listed varieties of Massachusetts notes. The curator is especially anxious to obtain specimens of the issues of broken banks, of which the Society has very few.

A number of standard numismatic books have been added to the library for working purposes. We have also added materially to our collection of Confederate bills.

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,
Cabinet-Keeper.

APRIL 10, 1919.

Mr. GRAY read the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY AND CABINET.

APRIL 10, 1919.

Your Committee have visited the building throughout, with the courteous aid of the Society's officers, who more or less make their home there and are familiar with conditions. Some details are noticed which should have attention, unless superseded by a more extensive and radical improvement, as referred to later.

The chief addition to the Library during the past year is the Henry Adams Collection of some 3,200 volumes, which has now been received, though not shelved or catalogued. This work is in progress and should soon be finished.

The coin collection is at last well housed in steel cabinets, safe and convenient. The Curator has also prepared a complete card catalogue of the coins, and a large book for exhibiting the many interesting specimens of paper money—Continental, Confederate, and other.

The Museum or Cabinet is as well arranged as is possible in its present quarters, but those quarters are crowded, dark and dismal—in every way unattractive to visitors—while the Ellis Hall would seem to be an excellent place for the collections. This beautiful room, perhaps one of the finest in

Boston, remains wholly vacant and unused for any purpose. If the collections were put there, there would be space and light enough to display them in agreeable surroundings, and to show many other curiosities which the Society now has hidden in drawers and cupboards, and the existence of which is unknown to most of the members, and of course to the public. Perhaps it might be thought advisable, if the Cabinet could be made a pleasant resort, to open it to the public for more than one day in the week, as at present. The room now occupied by the Cabinet could be filled with greatly needed book-stacks.

Ascending to the next floor your Committee find little to remark. The small circular room at the head of the stairs, now not much in use, would be convenient as a room for the Librarian, who ought to have some sort of privacy. If the room were thus used, most of the present furniture and ornaments which came from a private house should be removed as unsuited either in dignity or convenience for a library, and replaced by others more appropriate. Such use of this room would involve the closing of the large door into the hall, but in practice this is rarely open now.

On the floor above we come to the books, which are indeed a deplorable sight here and elsewhere in the building. There is no shelf room for what the Society has, much less for expansion, and if things are to remain as they are it would seem necessary to add another floor in this high room, as the Committee understand could be done by a mezzanine floor which might be attached with safety to the beams in the ceiling.

This brings us to the conclusion of the whole matter, which is that the Society's building never was properly fitted for its purpose of housing books and manuscripts, and has now become quite inadequate. Under the former Librarian a mass of worthless material was allowed to accumulate without order or use. Much has recently been done, but much remains to do in the way of getting rid of duplicate material. Even this will by no means leave room for the proper shelving and use of acquisitions which are now coming in, and it is hoped will increase in number. The confusion now prevailing is unavoidable; the Assistant Librarian is doing his best, but he cannot create space. The space, however, exists on the adjacent

land already owned by the Society, and the crying need is for the occupation and use of this land, for the erection of a permanent and fully equipped stack in which books could be accommodated, with shelves for individual collections, a coin room, metal cases for manuscripts, and many other features which experience has shown to be desirable. If the money could be raised for building, this would be a permanent solution of the difficulty, would permit the arrangement and disposition of existing rooms on a more convenient plan, and would avoid the necessity of piece-meal changes such as above suggested, which would in themselves be troublesome and expensive, and only a postponement of what must come. Such an addition would also permit an elevator to be installed, which is a long felt want. Your Committee would express their earnest conviction that an addition to the building is a pressing need above all others.

Your Committee regret that they have not been able to profit by the advice of Mr. Matthews, who was joined with them on the Committee but has been detained by other engagements out of town.

RUSSELL GRAY
JOHN W. FARLOW } *Committee.*

Mr. MINOT, for the Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, made a report, upon which a ballot was taken.

The officers are as follows:

President.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Vice-Presidents.

WINSLOW WARREN.

JAMES FORD RHODES.

Recording Secretary.

EDWARD STANWOOD.

Corresponding Secretary.

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

Treasurer.

ARTHUR LORD.

Librarian.

JULIUS HERBERT TUTTLE.

Cabinet-Keeper.

GRENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS.

Editor.

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD.

Members-at-Large of the Council.

WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT.

EPHRAIM EMERTON.

FREDERICK CHEEVER SHATTUCK.

CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS.

WILLIAM BRADFORD HOMER DOWSE.

Dr. STORER read a paper on

ADMIRAL VERNON MEDALS, 1739-1742.¹

This paper is based upon the series of medals struck to commemorate the operations in the West Indies during the years 1739-1741 of Vice-Admiral Edward Vernon, namely, the capture of Porto Bello, the fiasco at Cartagena and the contemplated attack upon Havana. The Vernon series is usually and rightly classed among American medals rather than English. The actions took place not far from our coasts, and the colonists were quite as vitally interested in the issues over which they were fought as was the motherland. Temperley, in an interesting account of the "Relations of England with Spanish America," says: "When war broke out in 1739 the New Englanders fitted out ships and spent money to aid the

¹ I have found the naval histories of Campbell, Schomberg, Yonge and Clowes of great help, as also Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*, Charnock's *Biographia navalis*, Smollett, and especially Douglas Ford's *Admiral Vernon and the Navy*: London, 1907, from which I have quoted largely. Finally I have been greatly aided by the personal knowledge of the country of Mr. Francis R. Hart, and his paper, "The Attacks upon the Spanish Main by Admiral Vernon," published in the *Journal of American History*, II.

Old Englanders against the Spaniards, and side by side they shared the triumphs and treasure of Porto Bello and disease and defeat beneath the fever-haunted walls of Cartagena.”¹

While as a matter of fact there were apparently no colonials at Porto Bello, and those at Cartagena did little fighting, as will appear later, still the colonies were vitally concerned with the war.

Another link with American history is the fact that with Vernon's fleet was Lawrence Washington, who named his estate Mount Vernon. In fact his admiration for his commander was so great that it doubtless had much to do with his obtaining in 1746 a midshipman's warrant for his brother George — then a lad of fourteen — and it was only George's unwillingness to run counter to his mother's strenuous objections that turned him from a sea career. Had the “Father of his Country” chosen the sea, and had James Wolfe, of Quebec fame, sailed with Vernon, which only sudden illness prevented him from doing, the effect upon later American history might have been bewildering.

In 1739 Porto Bello was the most important Spanish stronghold on the north side of the Isthmus of Darien, lying some eighteen leagues due north of Panama and half that distance east of Colon. It was important not from its size — it had only some five hundred houses and the customary churches and public buildings — but for its splendid harbor, semi-circular and some miles in depth, with good shelter and holding ground. In spite of its small size it was the seat of a great fair, held every year or two and lasting for weeks, to which the Spanish colonists resorted from far and near to lay in their supplies. It is said that “it is impossible for Lima and Panama to be supplied by any other channel than Porto Bello,” and that so great is the concourse that “people often make \$10,000 by the convenience of their house while the Fair lasts.”² The harbor was strongly fortified. On the north shore of the entrance of the harbor was the Iron Castle (San Felipe de todo Hierro), with seventy-eight guns and a water battery of twenty-two guns, while some mile and a half deeper in the harbor and on opposite sides were the forts of Santiago de la

¹ *American Historical Association*, Report, 1911, 237.

² *New England Weekly Journal*, May 27, 1740.

Gloria (now called Fort Triana) of one hundred and twenty guns, and of San Geronymo (now called San Fernando Castle), also heavily fortified. The town lies in the southeast corner of the bay and does not occupy the whole eastern end of the harbor, as shown in the medals.

Porto Bello was the point of arrival and departure of the galleons bearing the treasures of the New World back to Spain — those sweet morsels so dear to hungry freebooters. It was furthermore the chief rendezvous of the *guarda-costas*, whose arrogant activity was a constant thorn in the flesh of the more or less — generally less, I suspect — honest English and colonial merchantmen. A writer in the *Boston Evening Post*, March 10, 1740, says that the *guarda-costas* used Campeche much more as a base than Porto Bello. Be that as it may, the latter place was evidently a great favorite with them.

The chief objection was to the Spanish exercising the right of search for contraband, the legality of which claim was fiercely combated by England in 1739, although her opposition to the doctrine, except when exercised by herself, was very conveniently forgotten in her relations to the American states, as will be remembered. This right-of-search question is referred to on one of the medals with the legend BRAVE VERNON MADE US FREE: NO SEARCH UPON THE SEAS SHALL BE. The provision in the Treaty of Breda in 1667 — “the freedom of searching merchant ships sailing near the ports and in the seas of the respective countries and of confiscating contraband goods” — was agreed to by England. That provision worked well enough when exercised in European waters, where, incidentally, it was designed to prevent the smuggling of arms into the Barbary states; but as time went on it was found that with the expanding English commerce in American waters no such right of search could be endured by a self-respecting nation, especially when that somewhat questionable right was exercised in a manner as exasperating and humiliating as that employed by the Spaniards, who found therein their only means of combating the threatening supremacy of the British. From 1730 the English, and indeed the American, news-letters contain more and more evidences of the growing irritation. On March 9, 1737, merchants trading from Liverpool to the colonies complain

that the audacious practice of the Spaniards in boarding, detaining, and searching all the British ships that fall in their way in the American Sea, under colour of looking for contraband goods, the frivolous pretences on which they . . . condemn as prizes many of the said ships; the barbarous treatment the British sailors meet with from them . . . these are such discouragements as must render the American trade very precarious. (Quoted by Betts.)

On March 30, 1739, a report of the Committee of the House claims that

it is the undoubted right of the British subjects to sail on any part of the seas of America . . . and that the freedom of Navigation has been greatly interrupted by the Spaniards under pretences altogether groundless and unwarrantable. . . . many unjust seizures and captures have been made, and great depredations committed by the Spaniards, attended with many instances of unheard of Cruelty and Brutality.

The pamphlet *Old England Forever, or Spanish Cruelty Displayed* (London, 1740) gives a lurid account of British wrongs. The West Indian trade was largely in American hands, and undoubtedly much smuggling took place, for the average Yankee skipper of those days did not worry himself overmuch about the legal aspect of getting his cargo into a West Indian port. While possibly the greatest pecuniary loss fell upon the colonies, yet England felt touched in two very tender points — her pride and her pocket. While the Spanish right of search had a certain legal standing, it was, as I have shown, exercised in a manner that made an explosion inevitable, and that explosion came in 1739, hastened by the celebrated case of Robert Jenkins' ear. According to the story, that worthy mariner, captain of the *Rebecca* of Glasgow, appeared before the House of Commons with his nose split, and held before the indignant eyes of the members what was said to be one of his own ears, cut off by the commander of a *guarda-costa* on the pretext that he had caught him with contraband, as was very likely true, though Jenkins said "no." The Spaniard had furthermore bidden him — Jenkins — take his ear to the King of England, adding that his Majesty would be served in like manner should occasion serve. Jenkins tearfully told the House that they had threatened him with death, but that he had recommended his soul to God and his cause to his

country. While it must be confessed that the story of Jenkins does not rest on the best of authority — Lecky says Jenkins lost his ear in the pillory, and in 1761 Harvey asserted in the House that Jenkins “died with both his ears on his head,” and Burke speaks of “the fable of Jenkin’s ear” — still if the story be not true it is at all events *ben trovato*, and the following from the *Monthly Chronologer* of March 13, 1740, gives it verisimilitude:

We are assured that among those who surrender’d at Porto Bello to Admiral Vernon there was the very man who some years ago cut off Capt. Jenkins’ Ear and otherwise inhumanly us’d him: he was known by some of the Admiral’s men, who acquainting him with it, he ordered him to be brought into his Presence, and there in a proper manner unbraid’d him for his Cruelty; then told him that as he had given him his Honour, that the Persons of all who had surrender’d should be safe, he was secure for that Time; but that if ever met with again by him, he must expect that treatment he justly deserv’d.¹

It needed but some such episode to set fire to tinder already almost at the point of spontaneous combustion. The country went wild with indignation at the sight and piteous tale of the tarry-breeked mariner, and Sir Robert Walpole, much against his will, was forced to abandon his peace-at-any-price policy and listen to the popular clamor.

Perhaps foremost among the War-with-Spain men was Capt. Edward Vernon, born in 1684 and elected member of Parliament for Penryn Borough in Cornwall in 1722, whose voice was always insistent in favor of aggressive measures. He had served with distinction in the Baltic and West Indies and in Parliament had made himself immensely popular with the sailors by his attempts to better their condition. His sobriquet of “Old Grog” he had earned, not, as generally supposed, from his having been the first to dilute with water the fiery spirits habitually served out to the English sailor, the mixture being called “grog,” but because in the days when uniform was largely a matter of individual taste among officers he always donned a pair of grogram breeches in heavy weather and had his name long before he watered the spirits. Naturally

¹ His name was Fandino. He was taken by Capt. Thomas Frankland, June 4, 1742, and sent a prisoner to England.

Vernon's detractors maintained that he diluted the spirits for his own pecuniary benefit; but as he was wealthy and his whole life devoted to bettering the condition of his men the probability is that he really thought his crews were better off without raw rum in the tropics. His unceasing criticisms of the supineness and general shortcomings of the unpopular Walpole ministry made him a favorite with the masses. Walpole saw his own unpopularity increasing by leaps and bounds — witness the medal with the Devil leading the premier by a halter into the mouth of the Beast, with the legend MAKE ROOM FOR SIR ROBERT — and when in Parliament Vernon, who regarded Porto Bello as the keystone of Spanish power in the West Indies, offered to take the place “with six ships only,” Sir Robert found himself forced to bid him make good his boast, very probably with the secret hope that if given a little rope — and he took care to give him little enough — Vernon would most surely hang himself. This offer of Vernon's is only legendary, and it has been said that the first mention of it occurs on the medals with the inscription: HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY. This is, however, incorrect, as I have found in the *Monthly Chronologer*, March 13, 1740, “Admiral Vernon last Parliament told the House, when a Difficulty was made of taking Porto Bello with a small force, that he wou'd engage to take it with six men of war only,” which date is of course earlier than any of the medals could have been issued, as the news of the feat had reached London only the day before.

His offer to take the place was apparently the more vain-glorious as, in 1726, Admiral Hosier with twenty ships had failed miserably before it — a failure by no means due to his incapacity, but rather to the fact that his fleet was swept by a virulent fever.

Vernon was gazetted Admiral of the Blue on July 9, 1739, and given nine men-of-war¹ to accomplish the feat that in the heat of debate he had promised to perform. He reached Jamaica on October 23, giving on the way some exercise in the art of handling small guns to his men, many of whom, he

¹ Four of these ships were detached for service on the coast of Portugal, so Vernon had only five vessels when he reached Jamaica. There he was joined by Commodore Charles Brown in the *Hampton Court*, thus giving him six in all.

fretfully complained, had never before seen a musket in their lives. However, his crews were probably no worse than the usual product of the press-gang. His orders were "to destroy the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and to distress their shipping by every method whatever." Leaving Jamaica, according to the *Boston Gazette*, March 3, 1740, "he ordered the *Princess Louisa*, and *Strafford* and *Kingston* to go and attack Lagaira [Laguayra], but they, holding a council of war for three hours, were obliged to stand the shot of their castle and one of the ships received much damage, having five feet of water in her hold and mainmast shot through, but they at length destroyed their castle and churches." I have found no other reference to this action. Vernon appeared off Porto Bello on November 21 with the *Burford* of seventy guns, flagship, the *Hampton Court* of seventy guns, under Charles Brown, second in command, previously senior officer at Jamaica, the *Norwich* of fifty guns, the *Worcester* of sixty guns, the *Strafford* of sixty guns, the *Princess Louisa* of sixty guns, and the *Sheerness* of twenty guns. It is not quite clear whether the *Sheerness* took part in the action. According to Clowes she did not. She was only a fourth-rate anyway. Thus Vernon had only 370 guns as opposed to what were supposed to be at least 300 pieces of heavy artillery. From the *London Gazette* of March 15, 1740, we learn that the attack was gallantly led by Brown in the *Hampton Court*, who, supported by the *Norwich* and *Worcester*, poured some 400 shot into the Iron Castle. This discountenanced the garrison to such an extent that a sufficient number abandoned their guns to permit Vernon to order away a landing party, the men in default of scaling ladders clambering into the embrasures of the fort by way of one another's shoulders, whereupon the fort promptly surrendered after an action lasting only three and a half hours, with a total loss to the English of only seven killed and six wounded. Vernon himself was much in evidence with the *Burford*. In the letter of W. Richardson, an officer on board, published in the *New England Weekly Journal*, May 27, 1740, copied from the *London Magazine* of April 17, we read:

We made all sail and came before the castle with the Blue flag at the Foretopmast and the Bloody Flag at the Main. The Admiral, whose conduct and courage is hardly to be parallell'd, ordered

our anchor to be dropped within half a Cable's length of the Castle, as being resolved to convince them we were in no way afraid of all they could do.

The *Burford* received several shot, three men standing within a couple of feet of Vernon were killed and three severely wounded. Next morning the Admiral was preparing to attack the Gloria fort when officers appeared with proposals to capitulate, their commander's readiness so to do having apparently been made more insistent by the fact that a round shot had gone through his house the day before. The forts were occupied, their garrisons being allowed to march out with matches lighted with all the honors of war. Two twenty-gun ships were seized, and the Admiral helped himself to fifty-four heavy brass guns and spiked some eighty iron guns according to one account, or 1,210 according to another, and took aboard all the enemy's ammunition and \$10,000 he happened to come across, which he promptly distributed to his men. That the booty was not larger occasioned some surprise. Doubtless the fact that certain "massive gold candlesticks" "conveyed" from the cathedral proved to resemble the Kaiser's cup in that they were plated, had something to do with the disappointment. Rumors were rife that Vernon had ransomed the town for a large sum, but I find nothing to substantiate them. The seamen are said to have shared only fifty pieces-of-eight per man. According to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, January 29, 1740, they later received 500 pieces-of-eight per man, having captured a rich merchantman, but I cannot confirm this. Vernon also blew up all the enemy's fortifications, not intending to hold the place. He next made a peremptory demand upon the Governor of Panama to release certain servants of the South Sea Company, then in durance, to which demand that worthy made haste to comply, lest worse befall him.

Thus with six ships and 2,000 sailors, and, to quote Lord Chesterfield, "some two hundred tattered soldiers from Jamaica," Vernon took, very possibly much to his own surprise, a position so strongly fortified that government had declared that a large squadron and at least 8,000 men would be necessary to reduce it.

Vernon found a fine snow lying in Porto Bello harbor that was to sail for Spain next day, so placing in command of her

Captain Rentome and renaming her the *Triumph* he despatched her to England with news of the victory. I doubt if any other English naval victory was ever so popular. In the days of the Armada deep religious questions came in, and while thanksgiving was fervent there was little outward or general manifestation of it. At the Hogue in 1692 Russell and Almonde dealt the French a shrewd blow, but that was partly a Dutch affair. Howe, on the glorious first of June, 1794, soundly thrashed Villaret de Joyeuse, but did not thrash him completely. Nelson at Trafalgar won a glorious victory, but he only did what everybody knew he would do could he but once find Villeneuve and Gravina, and, besides, Nelson's death cast a gloom over general rejoicing. Jellicoe and Beatty at the battle of Jutland succeeded in driving the German high seas fleet back to its lair but did not destroy it, and as the Admiralty chose to report their own losses rather than emphasize the German, no popular enthusiasm resulted, even when the true conditions were understood by naval critics. Vernon's exploit, however, coming in so complete and almost theatrical a manner and in the face of the opposition of an unpopular ministry, gave the nation all it needed to become hysterical with excitement, and the medals upon which this paper is based were but one of the manifestations of this enthusiasm. This country, too, was not backward in showing its joy. We read in the *Boston Post Boy*, May, 1741: "So glorious an event, to which even we may boast in some measure to have contributed, inflamed every loyal and honest Heart here with a warmth unfelt before in this Infant Country," and we hear of public dinners of the Governors, etc., with drinkings of healths "at the discharge of cannon."

After refitting at Jamaica on March 24, Vernon captured Fort Chagre at the mouth of the Chagres River, an affair of no great moment or consequence, but which produced a number of medals. He had obtained an accurate chart of the mouth of the river from a notorious pirate named Lowther, who thus purchased immunity for his sins, by the aid of which chart Vernon got in near enough to the fort to batter it about the ears of its commander, Don Juan Carlos Guiterrez de Zavalllos, and captured booty to the extent of \$350,000. The country then clamored for further successes, and Walpole found him-

self obliged to reinforce Vernon upon an adequate scale, and despatched to his aid a large squadron under Sir Chaloner Ogle, who apparently was competent but, like Vernon, of a somewhat short temper.¹ Vernon found himself now in command of twenty-nine ships of the line and some one hundred and thirty vessels of all descriptions, manned by 15,000 sailors and carrying 12,000 troops, originally commanded by Lord Charles Cathcart. With them were four American battalions, under Colonel Gooch. The northern colonies had responded loyally to England's call, giving letters-of-marque to a large number of vessels, thirty-two being from Massachusetts, which did not accomplish overmuch, and appropriating money freely for troops. Nine of the colonies sent varying numbers of troops. At first they were not regarded as any great addition to the forces. On March 30 Vernon orders that all the American troops "that can be trusted" be put at Wentworth's disposal on shore. Admiral Knowles (quoted by Temperley) says: "As for the American troops, they were many degrees worse, but the officers in particular, who are composed of blacksmiths, taylor, barbers, shoemakers and all the banditti those colonies afford, in so much that the other part of the army hold them in scorn." While this criticism may be due to the superciliousness of a British naval officer towards colonial levies, there is other evidence of their poor repute. Lord Elibank's "Journal of the Carthagera Expedition" (Sparks MSS., vol. v) says "the colonial troops were employed as cutters of wood and drawers of water." Later on, however, apparently they were used and gave a good account of themselves (Hart). They certainly suffered severely enough, chiefly from disease, as only "fifty of the 1,500" returned to Massachusetts.²

There was also a body of negroes enlisted at Jamaica, who, by the way, "flung down their burdens and scampered whenever a gun went off." This fleet was by far the largest ever

¹ At least this last may be inferred from a pamphlet published in London in 1743, entitled *The Tryal of Sir Chaloner Ogle, Kt., Rear Admiral of the Blue, before the chief justice of Jamaica for an assault on the Person of Mr. Trelawney, the Governour, committed in his own house, in Spanish Town, on the 22d of July last*. Vernon and Trelawney had had their troubles, and Ogle on reaching the station took his chief's part.

² Watkins in *Year Book, Mass. Soc. Col. Wars*, 1899, 63.

assembled in American waters, and should have been abundantly able to wipe out any Spanish force in the West Indies. The expedition was well found in men and material. We read in the *Boston Post-Boy*, January 12, 1741, that, "as soon as the president at Barbadoes had intelligence of the arrival of Sir Chaloner Ogle at Dominica he sent them immediately 500 hogsheads of rum. T'is thought the Lion is rous'd from a deep sleep and broke his chain." And doubtless other stores were in equal abundance. Thus far Vernon had been marvellously successful, but from now on misfortune pursued him. His reinforcements had been delayed in England overlong, and now the rainy and hurricane season was near at hand. Just before Lord Cathcart should have arrived he was seized with fever and died at Dominica, December 24, and in his death the expedition received a blow from which it never recovered. For while, as Carlyle says, "Cathcart was supposed to have some knowledge of his business, his successor, one Wentworth, did not happen to have any." A writer says that it was unfortunate that Mr. Moor, "the one real engineer we had," was killed early in the coming operations. Vernon, however, speaks of Captain Knowles of the *Weymouth*, as "my engineer" in the highest terms throughout, and, indeed, I find in the minute of a Council of War held March 17: "We have all along expressed our sentiments of his [Captain Moor's] Backwardness in carrying on His Majesty's Service, by framing many Pretences for fruitless Delays." With this force, then, Vernon sailed for Cartagena. "On the way the *Defiance* and *Squirrel* captured five vessels with stores for Cartagena, with Don Bloss's son — they heaved their papers over Board to prevent discovery, but putting them into a Stone Jugg, that swim'd, the Man-of-War's boat took them up," learning divers facts of importance.¹ Cartagena, in what is now Colombia, was then the best fortified and one of the largest towns in South America, lying directly south of Jamaica and about 350 miles northeast of Panama. At Cartagena were a number of men-of-war, and it was defended by several forts with 150 guns, manned by 800 regulars. The Commander, Don Blas de Leso, having abundant reason to suspect an attack was coming, had been active in putting the forts in order and

¹ *Boston Gazette*, March 30, 1740.

blocking the channel, and in fact thought himself well able to beat off the English. His preparations were so thorough that he even "covered the streets thick with sand, to prevent the damage which is usually done by bombs falling upon the stones."¹ But on April 1, 1741, the outer forts were quickly silenced by the *Norfolk*, *Russell* and *Shrewsbury*, and after cutting the chain-boom stretched across the mouth of the harbor, Vernon worked his fleet into the bay and apparently had the town at his mercy, but that was as far as the English got. Somewhat prematurely Vernon despatched the *Spence* to England with the Spanish admiral's flag as evidence of another glorious victory; but unfortunately after Wentworth had suffered a bloody repulse from San Lazaro — the inner fort — losing in the attempt some six hundred men, Vernon, finding his forces decimated by disease, had to retire, but not before taking or sinking six men-of-war with four hundred and ten guns, seven galleons and some fifty smaller craft, and destroying six forts of one hundred and ninety-six guns, the total pecuniary loss to Spain running well above five million dollars. The sixty or so medals struck to commemorate this partial success, or according to Vernon's detractors miserable failure, at Cartagena perpetuate a glaring historical inaccuracy in that they depict Vernon receiving the sword of the kneeling Don Blas, whereas as a matter of fact the Spaniard made good his escape in a rowboat, as shown on some of the medals, and was not to be found after the action.

Here again, as at Porto Bello, there was gossip that Vernon was bought off for nine million — what is not stated. According to the *Boston Post-Boy*, July 13, 1741:

A person reports that after Vernon and Wentworth had dined with the Spanish governor, several chests of money were put aboard the admiral's ship or the *Burford*, and that all the men were given 12 months pay at Jamaica and that money was very plentiful.

This does not appear elsewhere and seems hardly credible, as the Spanish governor must have known perfectly well that Vernon was in no condition to maintain his position, much less attack again.

Undeterred by his ill luck at Cartagena, after a council of

¹ *Boston Evening Post*, March 17, 1741.

war, Vernon determined upon an attack upon Cuba. He had been ordered to attack Havana, but being directed to send sixteen of his ships back to England, a successful attempt at Havana seemed out of the question with his weakened fleet, and so he turned to Santiago. As this stronghold of the privateers could not be attacked from the sea he landed a force under Wentworth, who, like the King of France upon a memorable occasion, "marched up a hill and then down again." In other words, after a skirmish in which Wentworth lost just one man, the general reported "that they could not march any body of their troops further into the country without exposing them to certain ruin," and accordingly, after lying three months in complete inactivity within three days' march of Santiago, he re-embarked his troops, nothing at all having been accomplished beyond the seizure of a few ships by Vernon's fleet. "Our ship, the *Defiance*, (has) been very successful for we have had the fortune to take three large ships and each ship a valuable prize, the three ships and Cargoes will amount to upwards of Fifty Pounds Sterling to each foremast Man."¹

While the Cuban campaign was an absolute failure from every point of view, the issuers of the Vernon medals were so sure of success that they took time by the forelock and issued a large number of medals in anticipation, giving us thereby another illustration how dangerous a guide to history the science of numismatics may be. One thinks of the beautiful and by no means rare medal Napoleon had prepared in anticipation of the invasion of England in 1804 with the legend *FRAPPÉE A LONDRES* — a sidelight by the way, on the theory held by some that he never really seriously proposed making the attempt — and of the German medals celebrating the capture of Paris in the present war. The medals of the Cuban campaign have on them a castle over which the word *HAVANAH*, it having been Vernon's original plan to attack that city.

Shortly after his retreat to Jamaica Vernon returned to England, and that the nation did not hold him responsible for the horrors of Cartagena, and the failure at Santiago was shown by his being promptly elected to Parliament for three boroughs. He preferred to sit for Ipswich Borough. Gov-

¹ Letter from Port Royal in *Boston Gazette*, November 17, 1741.

ernment showed mild disapproval of the bickerings of the commanders by a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to the effect that "His Majesty has commanded me to acquaint you and General Wentworth that he sees with great concern the heats and animosities that have arisen between his officers by sea and land, contrary to his orders, whereby the service cannot but greatly suffer," and advises them to eschew such things in future, but nevertheless commissions Vernon Admiral of the White in April, 1745, and gives Brown his step about the same time. Seven months later Vernon in a huff with the Admiralty asked to be relieved. It was not long, however, before Vernon was officially called upon to explain the publication of his correspondence with the Admiralty and the propriety of two pamphlets entitled respectively *A Specimen of Naked Truth from a British Sailor* and *Some Seasonable Advice from a Common Sailor*, in which he differed profoundly with the Admiralty as to the sacredness of what they regarded as private correspondence. His name was dropped from the list of flag officers April 11, 1746. He died October 30, 1757, and although in his retirement he was somewhat of an "old admiral with a sore head," he was as ever active in his efforts to correct naval abuses. Poor food, the holding back of pay and the abominable activity of the press-gang were his especial objects of attack, and no wonder he was popular with the navy. Though not loved in high quarters, evidences of the esteem in which he was held were frequent, the freedom of various cities, etc., being given to him.

Much ink has been spilled by historians over the Cartagena campaign, their judgments being strongly tinged by political bias. Did a writer admire Walpole he saw no good in Vernon. It is interesting that Tobias Smollett served at Cartagena as surgeon's mate, though not on one of the hospital ships he speaks of, and in *Roderick Random* he has given us a most vivid account of his experiences. The book is full of graphic pictures like this:

But of all the consequences of victory none were more grateful than plenty of fresh water, after we had languished for five weeks on the allowance of a purser's quart for each man in the Torrid zone where the sun was vertical, and the expence of bodily fluid so great that a gallon of liquor could scarcely supply the waste of

twenty-four hours; especially as our provisions consisted of putrid salt beef, to which the sailors gave the name of Irish horse; salt pork of New England which though neither fish nor flesh savoured of both; bread from the same country, every bisquit of which like a piece of clockwork moved by its own internal impulse, occasioned by the myriad of insects that dwelt within it, and butter served out by the gill, that tasted like train-oil thickened with salt.

While this condition of ship stores was very likely not much worse than what was usual in those days when it was by no means extraordinary for one man in ten of a ship's company to die of the bad food during a cruise, and while one reads of occasional fresh beef and turtles' flesh at Cartagena — it was one of Wentworth's complaints that the admiral would not let his sailors go after turtle often enough — still food conditions were sufficiently bad seriously to hamper Vernon's movements. In addition the climatic and sanitary conditions at Cartagena were appalling. Fever was rife and, to quote Smollett again:

As for the sick and wounded they were sent next day on board the transports and vessels called hospital ships (the *Princess Royal* and *Scarborough*) where they languished in want of every necessary want and comfort. They were destitute of surgeons, cooks, nurses and proper provision: they were pent up between decks on small vessels where they had not room to sit upright; they wallowed in filth; myriads of maggots were hatched in the putrefaction of their sores, which had no other dressing than that of being washed by themselves with their own allowance of brandy (most excellent treatment, by the way, according to modern ideas) and nothing was heard but groans, lamentations and the language of despair, invoking Death to deliver them from their miseries. . . . Around them they beheld the naked bodies of their fellow sufferers floating up and down the harbor affording prey to the carrion crows and sharks . . . and contributing by their stench to the mortality that prevailed. . . . The necessities of the poor people were well known; the remedy was easy and apparent but the discord between the chiefs was inflamed to such a degree of diabolical rancour that the one chose rather to see his men perish than to ask help of the other who disdained to offer his assistance unasked.

The contrast of these floating hells with our modern hospital ships is not without its interest. Apparently happy was the wounded man who was captured by the Spaniards. Vernon demanded that the wounded English be given over to him, but

the Spanish governor refused, assuring Vernon that "they would be as well looked after as if the admiral had them under his own direction," and in fact a letter from a captured officer tells Vernon that the men were well cared for and "lay sweet and clean."¹

But besides his lively remembrance of his own discomforts and revulsion at the gruesome sights he witnessed, Smollett was unsparing in his comments upon the ineptitude and want of military skill and foresight of the commanding officers, blaming Vernon and Wentworth quite impartially, and some modern historians have taken their tone from Smollett, oblivious of the fact that Smollett was verjuiced by nature — "Smelfungus" was Sterne's most happy epithet for him — and that had Smollett been aware of the extent to which Vernon was hampered by his associate his judgments might have been less caustic. My own feeling is that everything Smollett wrote was so tinged by his own bitterness and smallness of soul that his value as an historian is small except as regards what he actually saw.

Carlyle, in *Frederick the Great*, gives us a wonderful picture of Cartagena, quoting largely from Smollett, whose account, he says, is "that of a highly intelligent eyewitness, credible and intelligent in every particular." His picture of Smollett is graphic:

A proud, soft-hearted, though somewhat stern visaged, caustic and indignant young gentleman. Apt to be caustic in speech, having sorrows of his own under lock and key, on this and subsequent occasions. Excellent Tobias; he has, little as he hopes it, something considerable by way of mission in this expedition and in the Universe generally. Mission to make Portraiture of English Seamanhood with due grimness, due fidelity; and convey the same to remote generations before it vanish. Courage, my brave young Tobias.

Clowes gives a more favorable view of Wentworth than I seem to have gathered as his due. He says that Vernon's relations with him were from the first "unaccommodating, boisterous and overbearing," and that "as a result Wentworth sometimes stood sullenly aloof regardless of the magnitude of the public interests involved." Yonge, influenced apparently

¹ *Boston Post-Boy*, June 8, 1741.

very much by Smollett, is consistent in belittling Vernon's exploits. Starting with the entirely unwarranted assumption that Vernon was nothing but an overbearing loud-mouthed boaster he explains the ease of the capture of Porto Bello by the fact that the enemy had no warning, that the garrison was of only half strength, and that many of the guns were dismounted and that ammunition was very scarce. All this was to a certain extent true. In the letter of the President of Panama to the King of Spain he shows that he was well aware of the shortcomings at Porto Bello and that on being apprized of the presence of Vernon in the West Indies he was taking active steps to put the forts in order, but that Vernon had appeared before Porto Bello before much could be done. According to him there were only 100 soldiers in the *Gloria* "and some people of dark color." While he naturally minimized the number of the garrison, it is evident that it was small. Nevertheless Vernon knew nothing of these facts when he attacked the place. Yonge further says that Cartagena would have been successful "had not the precipitation, negligence, mismanagement and ill temper of Vernon marred the whole enterprise," and that Vernon "had become so jealous of Wentworth (who, poor man, by the way, never in his life did anything capable of arousing jealousy in a soul) that he refused him the most ordinary assistance and coöperation." Yonge, it seems to me, gives his case away completely when, in speaking of the later Santiago fiasco, he says that "in Wentworth's opinion the miscarriage before Cartagena had been due solely to Vernon's jealousy of the army: he himself now had it certainly in his power to march into Santiago almost without resistance; but he preferred sacrificing his own reputation to taking any steps that might retrieve that of his colleague." One somehow doubts the military value of a man influenced by such considerations. On the other hand, Charnock, a fairly good authority, strongly upholds Vernon. He says "a variety of mistakes are said to have been committed by the general, which the admiral certainly on his part labored with the utmost diligence on every occasion to repair and remedy." In a pamphlet published in London in 1741 entitled *The Conduct of Admiral Vernon examined and Vindicated: By an Officer present at the Expedition to Carthage*, I find:

Thus upon the most impartial view of the successful part of this unfortunate expedition it must appear that the whole of the Glory and Success was owing to the Sea forces acting under the Command of the Admiral who not only did all that his Command as a Sea Officer obliged him to do, but exerted himself further by facilitating the conquest, which strictly speaking lay wholly at the door of our Land forces.

While this pamphlet may have been inspired or even written by Vernon — he had a great fondness for pamphlets — it nevertheless seems fairly just in its claims. The navy, working alone, certainly did accomplish what it set out to do. All the work of landing the batteries, troops, etc., was done by the fleet, and it is evident that Vernon felt chafed that all this should come upon his shoulders in addition to the work of silencing batteries. In a letter to Wentworth he tartly remarks, “and I apprehend that if your Soldiers had more labour they would be in better health.” As to his backwardness in coöperation he claimed that he did all that was possible. To show that he was ready to do everything possible he had the *Galicia*, the captured Spanish flagship, warped in under the guns of Fort San Lazaro on April 8 “as near as the shoal water would permit” (*Letter to the Duke of Newcastle*), whence from a distance too great to do any damage she shelled the fort for a day, but was so battered by its heavier guns that she sank shortly after being withdrawn, or, as one account has it with truly Germanic naïveté, so much red-hot shot was poured into her that “our Admiral thought proper to burn her.” When Wentworth, hounded on by Vernon, at last made an attack upon the fort of San Lazaro, and was beaten off with the loss of six hundred men, he claimed that he would have been successful had Vernon only sent his ships in and silenced the fort previous to the attack. According to Vernon he had shown by the *Galicia* that this could not be done. To be sure Smollett says that had Vernon “gone a little farther to the left he might have stationed four or five of his largest ships abreast within pistol-shot of the walls of the fort,” and that if this step had been taken the town must have surrendered. Leaving out of consideration the fact that Fort San Lazaro is situated quite a distance inland, a careful study of the excellent chart of Cartagena harbor, prepared by Mr. Francis R.

Hart, based upon his personal soundings and survey, and a due consideration of the prevailing winds, has made it quite plain that while it might be possible to work ships drawing as much as Vernon's into the position Smollett suggests, any such attempt in the face of well-served guns would have been suicidal, with, in addition, the extreme likelihood of some of the ships taking the ground.

A further evidence of the fleet's activity is seen in the fact that for a fortnight after Wentworth's bloody repulse it was busy destroying batteries in various parts of the bay. This work was largely done by Boscawen, who captured Louisburg in 1745, an exploit which in its turn gave rise to a dozen or more medals closely resembling the Vernon series and doubtless by the same "artists."

I gather the picture of a man old enough to know his own mind (he was fifty-seven years of age), as arbitrary as might be expected of an eighteenth-century admiral, testy ("of high snipping, angry and not too magnanimous turn," to quote Carlyle), somewhat intemperate in his criticisms, who thought that the slap-dash methods that had proved successful with him at Porto Bello should be equally so in the hands of others, finding himself bracketed with a man whom he despised and had despised from the very first, who in turn disliked him, a man incompetent, vacillating and very prone to see all the dangers of a suggested course of action. Vernon has no patience with him; he is constantly crying in unofficial letters that he is heartily sick of conjunct expeditions with the army, and in a communication to the home government says that his "daily prayer was for deliverance from a gentleman whose opinions he had long experienced to be more changeable than the moon." He had little sympathy with the general's fears. When Wentworth complained that he could not escalate San Lazaro without scaling ladders, Vernon curtly retorted that if he would lead his men to the walls of the fort they ought to be able to climb in by each others' shoulders, as his own men had done at Porto Bello. Horace Walpole's characterization of Vernon as "a simple, noisy creature" is far from just. His instructions to his officers before the attack on Porto Bello show excellent military knowledge and foresight, and even though the resistance encountered proved very slight the

attack was well planned and well carried out. Subsequent failures seem to me merely to illustrate the dangers of a divided command. Yet in spite of divided command I have a feeling that had Cathcart lived, the expedition would have been a success. Even Smollett allows that Wentworth was "an officer devoid of experience, authority or resolution." In the *Boston Evening Post* of March 10, 1740, I stumbled upon a phrase, hitherto unnoticed as far as I am aware, which may go far to explain the bad relations between the two men. The editor says, "the admiral having performed this service, which we hope has cured him of the gout, etc., etc." If it be true that Vernon was a sufferer from the gout, and if he did have attacks during the West Indian campaign, much may be forgiven him. Contrasted with his many defects of character, every naval writer has laid stress upon Vernon's natural kindness of heart as shown by the humane manner in which he treated the inhabitants of Porto Bello — a manner noticeably at variance with the customary methods of those days and one that contrasted very favorably with that of the Spanish garrison which got out of hand and did considerable looting for a few hours. The worst offenders were the crews of the *guarda-costas* who "advanced their renown of downright thieves." In fact the Spanish commander at Cartagena, Don Blas de Leso, in a letter to Vernon daring him to attack Cartagena, refers to the magnanimity displayed towards captured Porto Bello, and the President of Panama was simply astonished at Vernon's moderation. In his report to the King of Spain he notes that the English, "even for the providing themselves with meat they made application to the Governour, and having obtained it returned thanks." Vernon's only quarrel was with the King of Spain, and he respected private property and "the merchandize of the Commonwealth hath enjoy'd the same privileges and upwards of 700,000 P[eso]s in value." Vernon "did not use the least violence towards the inhabitants of Porto Bello, but on the contrary published a proclamation that the Familys might return in all security to the City and that the English should be chastis'd that should use any manner of Violence towards them."

The first report of any number of the Vernon medals that I know of is that given by Renesse-Briedbach, who in *Mes*

Loisirs: Amusements numismatiques, Antwerp, 1833, publishes twenty. In 1867 our late member, W. S. Appleton, gives an interesting account of Vernon's operations in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, and describes seventy-five medals. In 1885 Hawkins, Franks and Grueber in *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland* give ninety-two. In 1886 thirty-five are described in the report of the National Museum at Bogata. Rosa in *Medallas del Almirante Vernon*, Buenos Ayres, 1893, reports a number. In 1894 C. W. Betts, *American Colonial History, illustrated by Contemporary Medals*, makes an exhaustive study of them and describes one hundred and sixty-six, and in 1909 Prince Louis of Battenberg (now Lord Milford Haven) gives thirty-eight new ones in an article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, writing me at that time that he also possesses seventy-three of those described by Betts. A few more have appeared from time to time in sale catalogues and numismatic journals. After collating these descriptions and frequently finding that a variety described as new had previously been described by another author, and comparing the one hundred and nineteen Vernon medals and twenty-five casts in my own collection with the eighty-seven in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the eighteen at Harvard, and the two hundred in the American Numismatic Society, I am able to present three hundred and forty varieties. While Mr. Betts devoted a vast amount of labor to classifying the series, he failed to form a list by which a student can place a given medal without great difficulty, and furthermore the large number of varieties that have come to light since the publication of his book (three hundred and forty as compared with the one hundred and sixty-six he gives) has rendered another list and classification desirable. I have classified them in accordance with what seems to me, at least, a very simple plan. They fall into six main divisions: viz. (1) Vernon in general, (2) Porto Bello, (3) Fort Chagre and Cartagena, (4) Cartagena alone, (5) Havana, (6) Vernon and others, and the arrangement under the subdivisions of these main heads depends upon the first letter of the inscription on the reverse. It is my impression that by using this list a given medal can be located with ease and in most cases with certainty.

The medals may be said to consist of some forty main

types, more or less modified. Of the three hundred and forty varieties two hundred and eighteen have the legend THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVED BY ADMIRAL VERNON: HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY. This legend gives the keynote to the whole series, and is the explanation of Vernon's immense popularity. That is just what he did — he revived the British glory after long years of humiliating inaction. For while Porto Bello was of trivial moment considered as a military operation, it was brilliantly carried out and dealt the King of Spain a shrewd blow in his most vital part. With the exception of Byng's destruction of the Spanish fleet under Castanella off Cape Passaro in 1718, there had been no conspicuous naval victory since Sir George Rooke's capture of the Spanish plate fleet in Vigo harbor in 1702. The navy had been sadly neglected under successive ministries that were peace loving to a degree that would have satisfied the most ultra modern pacifist. The navy had not yet outgrown the old tradition of having for fleet commanders in many cases men who had made their reputations on shore, who often knew nothing of seamanship. The country was hungry for a purely naval idol, and Vernon gave it what it wanted, and the enthusiasm lasted. In the London letter in the *Boston Evening Post*, February 2, 1741, we read:

The extraordinary rejoicing of Wednesday night in honour of Ad. Vernon were almost incredible. This is the more to be admired because of the doubtful rumours that were spread about the Admiral's Birthday (Nov. 12) to damp the intended joy, but so entirely has that worthy gentleman gained the Affection of the People that rather than have miss'd paying the honours intended him they would have celebrated every day in the year to him.

I infer the Vernon medals were struck in Ireland, at least the fact that two of them are signed I. K. DUBLIN gives color to that view. We know nothing of the "artists." Only fifteen are signed. They were issued in immense numbers and used for every conceivable purpose, probably largely as counters or "chips" in card games. Oddly enough they were not generally worn, as they are seldom found with holes for suspension — in fact No. 6 is the only one evidently designed as a badge. They were almost all of brass or copper, occurring only rarely in silver or tin, with an occasional one in lead. As

the dies wore out with great rapidity new ones were constantly needed, and apparently every new one differed in some degree from its predecessor, the differences being in some cases only minute, yet of sufficient definiteness to warrant the claim of there being a distinct die. The legends were all patriotic, the favorite ones being:

ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
 THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD BY ADMIRAL VERNON WHO TOOK
 PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
 ADMIRAL VERNON HATH ONCE MORE REVIVD THE BRITISH
 GLORY BY THE TAKING OF PORTO BELLO
 THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBELD BY ADMIRAL VERNON
 THE SPANISH PRIDE PULLD DOWN BY ADMIRAL VERNON
 TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA

You may have noticed among the medals I have shown one of Vernon, Ogle and Wentworth, and on the ground beside them two small lions. These lions have caused heartburnings among numismatists out of all proportion to their size, and various learned and ingenious explanations of their presence have been given. I found the key to the mystery in a note in the London letter in the *Boston Evening Post* of July 20, 1741, where it appears that "on Monday last, the day of rejoicing for the glorious Success at Carthagen, two young lions were whelp'd at the Tower and are named Vernon and Ogle."

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Am. Jour. Num.	American Journal of Numismatics.
A. N. S.	American Numismatic Society.
Betts	C. W. Betts, American Colonial History illustrated by Contemporary Medals, New York, 1894.
Coll. M. S.	Collection of Malcolm Storer.
Fonrobert	Fonrobert Collection (sold by Weyle of Berlin).
M. H. S.	Collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.
M. I.	Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, Medalllic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland. London, 1885.

PORTO BELLO

TYPE 1A. MISCELLANEOUS. Arranged by first letter of legend on reverse.

- 1 *Ob.* BRAVE VERNON MADE US FREE
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to left.

- Rx.* NO SEARCH UPON THE SEAS SHAL BE
Ships 1-2-3. 4 left, 2 right. *Ex.* PORTO·BELLO
26 mm. Copper. Lead. Betts 175. M. I. 543/
138. Fonrobert. 8275. Coll. MS.
- 2 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. NO SEARCH UPON THE SEAS SHALL BE
As last. Chapman, 1910, Mar. 25, No. 1305.
- TYPE 1B. 3 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON
Ship to left, stern-to, firing broadside. Below,
17-40.
Rx. PORTO·BELLO
In laurel wreath closed above by town, 2 ships to
left attacking harbor in which are 5 vessels. *Ex.*
P. E. (an unknown engraver). 38 mm. Pewter.
Betts 174. M. I. 136.
- 4 *Ob.* E·VERNON·VI·AD·OF·TH·BLVE
Bust to left with heavy wig.
Rx. PORTO BELLO NOV 22
6 ships crowded together in line at entrance of
harbor. *Ex.* MDCCXXXIX 41 mm. Silver, cast
and chased. Betts 173. M. I. 93. Rosa 2.
- TYPE 1C. 5 *Ob.* EDW·VERNON·ESQ·VICE·ADMIRAL·1739·
Bust in armor to right.
Rx. ·SUCCESS·TO·THE·BRITISH·FLEET. Line.
Man of war sailing to right. 33 mm. Brit.
Mus. 13.
- TYPE 1D. 6 *Ob.* The Hon^{ble} EDW^d VERNON Esq^r:VICE ADMIRAL
of the BLVE
Bust $\frac{3}{4}$ left in dress coat and cravatte.
Rx. A fleet with Fame to left above.
37 mm. Copper. Betts 172. M. I. 92. Rosa 1.
- 7 *Ob.* ADMIRAL·VERNON
Bust $\frac{3}{4}$ right. Below, crossed flags of St. George
over crossed cannon and balls.
Rx. Blank.
26 mm. Copper. Betts 171. M. I. 181. A
badge to be worn in the hat or coat.
- TYPE 1E. 8 *Ob.* VERNON·VINDEK·PATRIÆ·MDCCXLI
Bust $\frac{3}{4}$ left. To left a ship and to right a fort.
Rx. Blank.
50 mm. Cast. Probably by Dassier. Betts 337.
M. I. 180. Cast in Coll. MS.
- 9 *Ob.* VICE ADMIRAL VERNON
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to left.
Rx. Blank.
A button. Schulman, 1904, Sept., No. 285.

TYPE 2.

Ob. Arms of Great Britain.*Rx.* PORTO BELLO TAKEN

- 10 *Ob.* Arms of G. B. Above, G R On ribbon below,
EH-DIEU-ET-MON-DROIT-MON

Rx. PORTO · BELLO · TAKEN · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON ·
WITH · SIX · MEN · OF · WAR · ONLY · NOV · THE · 22 ·
ANNO · DOM · 1739 ·

Ships 2-1-3, all r. 4 boats. Heavy line of
shore before town. 38 mm. Copper. M. I.
126. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

- 11 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but date stamped in.
38 mm. Copper. Betts 273.

- 12 *Ob.* Arms of G. B. No G R Error in motto corrected.

Rx. PORTO · BELLO · TAKEN · BY ADMIRAL VERNON ·
WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY NOV · THE · 22 ·
ANNO · DOM · 1739 ·

Ships 2-4, all r. Heavy line of shore before
town. The same reverse as No. 10. 38 mm.
Brass. Copper. Betts 272.

- 13 *Ob.* Arms of G. B. Above, G R On ribbon below
EH-DIEU-ET-MON-DROIT-MON

Rx. PORTO · BELLO · TAKEN · BY ADMIRAL · VERNON ·
WITH · SIX · SHIPS · NOV · 22 · 1739 · Line.

Ships 3-3, diagonally to 1. 2 to r., 4 to 1. One
boat outside. Ship in mouth of harbor and 5
small vessels in harbor. Second steeple at 2nd N.
N's reversed. *Ex.* ∴ I · W ∴ ∴ Heavy water lines.
Trees at left fort. 37 mm. Brass. Silver. Cop-
per. Betts 270. M. I. 125.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

- 14 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but comma after 22.
Design as last, but only one vessel in harbor.
Ex. I. W. 38 mm. Brass. Betts 271.

TYPE 3.

IN PORTO BELLO THERES NOT HIS FELLOW

- 15 *Ob.* IN PORTO · BELLO · THERS · NOT · HIS · FELLOW
Line. Stops = trefoils.

Full length to r. on platform. To left a ship
pointing r., stern-to. To r. a cannon. Above,
ADMIRAL VERNON

Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY. .
Line.

Ships 2-1-3, all r. 3 small ships in harbor.
Water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739. 40 mm. Brit.
Mus. 6. Very rare. Brass. Coll. MS.

- 16 *Ob.* IN · PORTO · BELLO · THERS · NOT · HIS · FELLOW
Line.
Full length to r. on platform. To left a ship
pointing r. To r. a cannon. Above, ADMIRAL
VERNON
- Rx.* TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY Line.
Ships 2-1-3, all r. 2 small boats in harbor.
Ex. NOV. 22 1739. 40 mm. Brass. Parsons
2103. Two others known.

TYPE 4. PORTO BELLO URBS

- 17 *Ob.* PORTO : BELLO : URBS : AB : VERNONO : CLASSIS ·
ANGLICANÆ : PRÆFECTO : NAVIBUS : SEX : OPPUG-
NATA : 22 : NOV · RIS : 1739 :
Ships 3-3 diagonally to r, all r. Tower and
steeple pointing each side of BELLO. Faint
outer water lines. 4 small vessels in harbor.
- Rx.* PORTO · BELLO · URBS · AB : CLASSIS : ANGLICANÆ :
PRÆFECTO : NAVIBUS · SEX : OPPUGNATA : 22 : NO-
VEMBRIS : ANNO DOM : 1739
Ships 3-3 diagonally to r, all r. 4 small vessels
in harbor. 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts
274. M. I. 137.
- 18 *Ob.* PORTO BELLO : URBS / AB : VERNONO : CLASSIS : AN-
GLICANO : PRAEFECTO : NAVIBUS : SEX : OPPUG-
NATA : NOV : DIES 1739
Arms of G. B. Above, G R Motto = EH-DIEU-
ET-MON-DROIT-MON
- Rx.* As obverse.
Am. Jour. Num., Apr. 1901, p. 101.

TYPE 5A. BUST TO LEFT.

- Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK
Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
- 19 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO
Bust to left.
Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV · 22 1739
Ships entering one by one. 3 Boats. 37 mm.
Copper. Betts 178.
- 20 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO ·
Bust to left.
Rx. WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · NOV · 22 · 1739
Ships entering one by one, all to r. 3 boats.
37 mm. Copper. Betts 179.
- 21 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · · · VERNON · · · TOOK · · · PORTO · · · BELLO ·
No line. Bust to left. Baton in left hand.
Right hand not shown. Hair in queue.
Rx. WITH · · · SIX · · · SHIPS · · · ONLY · · · NOV · · · 22 · · · 1739 ·
Ships 3-3. The first three to r. Small vessel

KEY
TO THE
VERNON MEDALS
1739-1742
BY
MALCOLM STORER

KEY TO ARRANGEMENT OF VERNON MEDALS.

PORTO BELLO.

TYPE I. MISCELLANEOUS.

A. NO SEARCH UPON THE SEAS SHALL BE



B. PORTO BELLO NOV 22



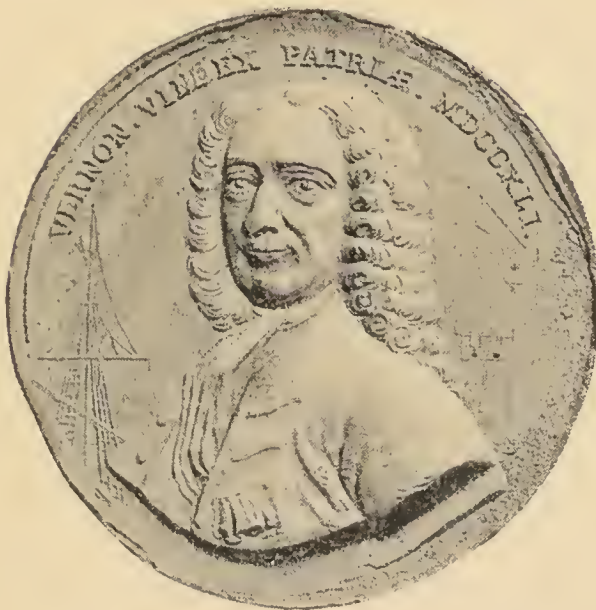
C. SUCCESS TO THE BRITISH FLEET



D. *Rx.*, Fleet.



E. Reverse blank.



TYPE 2.

Arms of Great Britain.



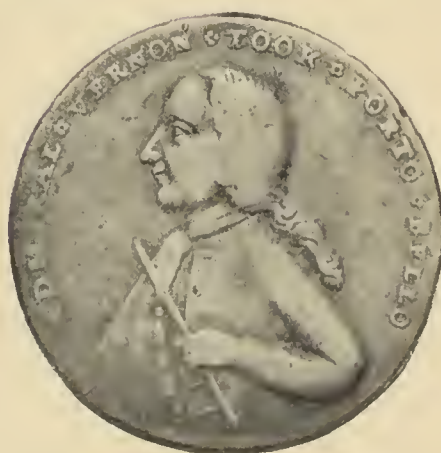
TYPE 3. IN PORTO BELLO THERES NOT HIS FELLOW



TYPE 4. PORTO BELLO URBS



TYPE 5A. BUST TO LEFT.



TYPE 5B. BUST TO RIGHT.

TYPE 6A. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.
ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY



TYPE 6B. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.
VICE ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK. Reverse blank.

TYPE 6C. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.
THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD HE TOOK PORTO BELLO



TYPE 6C-1. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.
As last but seven ships.

TYPE 6C-2. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.
As last but in *Ex.* BY COURAGE

TYPE 6C-3. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.
THE BRITISH HE TOOK. *Ex.* BY COURAGE

TYPE 6D. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.
THE BRITISH GLORY THE TOOK

TYPE 6E. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.
THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD WHO TOOK. . . .
WITH SIX MEN OF WAR

TYPE 6E-I. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.

THE BRITISH GLORY WHO TOOK. . . . WITH
SIX SHIPS

TYPE 7A. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.

THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV'D WHO TOOK
PORTO BELLO

TYPE 7B. HALF LENGTH THREE-FOURTHS TO RIGHT.

THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV'D WHO TOOK
PORTO BELLO

TYPE 8A. FULL LENGTH TO LEFT.

THE BRITISH GLORY HE TOOK



TYPE 8B. FULL LENGTH TO LEFT.

THE BRITISH GLORY TOOK

TYPE 8C. FULL LENGTH TO LEFT.

THE BRITISH GLORY WHO TOOK

TYPE 9A. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

THE BRITISH GLORY HE TOOK



TYPE 9B-1. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

THE BRITISH GLORY WHO TOOK. Ship to left.

TYPE 9B-2. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

As last but seven ships.

TYPE 9B-3. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

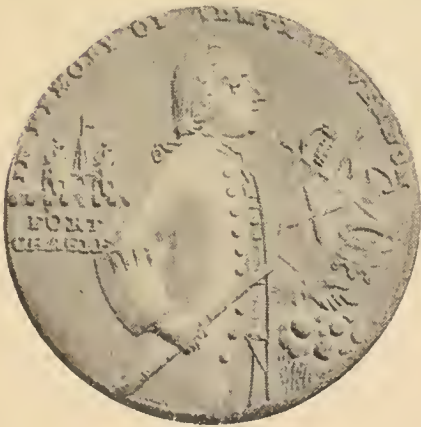
THE BRITISH GLORY WHO TOOK. Ship to right.

FORT CHAGRE.

TYPE 10A. HATH ONCE MORE REVIVD BY THE TAKING



TYPE 10B. IN MEMORY OF ADMIRAL VERNON WHO TOOK



TYPE 10C. PORTO BELLO TAKEN WITH SIX SHIPS



TYPE IIA. HALF LENGTH.

THE BRITISH GLORY

HE TOOK



TYPE IIB. HALF LENGTH.

VICE ADRL OF THE BLEW

PORTO BELLO TAKEN



TYPE IIC. HALF LENGTH.

THE BRITISH GLORY

WHO TOOK

TYPE I2. THREE-QUARTERS LENGTH.

THE BRITISH GLORY

PORTO BELLO TAKEN

TYPE I3A-I. FULL LENGTH TO LEFT.

THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD

HE TOOK



TYPE 13A-1. ADML VERNON TOOK

HE TOOK PORTO BELLO



TYPE 13A-2. THE BRITISH THE TOOK

TYPE 13B. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD HE TOOK

TYPE 13C. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD WHO TOOK

CARTHAGENA.

TYPE 14A. ADML VERNON VIEWING

HE DESTROYD

TYPE 15. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN

HE TOOK CARTHAGENA



TYPE 16. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN

HE TOOK PORTO BELLO



TYPE 17. I CAME I SAW NONE MORE READY



TYPE 18. ADMIRAL VERNON THE PRESERVER TOOK CARTHAGENA



TYPE 19. THE SPANISH PRIDE TRUE BRITISH HEROES



TYPE 20. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN

VERNON CONQUERED



TYPE 21. THE SPANISH PRIDE

WHO TOOK



HAVANA (the Santiago campaign).

TYPE 22A. ED VERNON ESQ

HE TOOK PORTO BELLO



TYPE 22B. ED VERNON ESQ

VERNON CONQUERD



TYPE 22C. ED VERNON ESQ

WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO

VERNON AND ARGYLE.

TYPE 23A. THE BRAVE ADMIRAL VERNON
DUKE OF ARGYLE

HIS GRACE THE



TYPE 23B. NON DORMIT

IN HUNC INTUENS



TYPE 23C. VICE ADMIRAL VERNON

IN HUNC INTUENS

TYPE 23D. THE GENEROUSE DUKE OF ARGYLE

VERNON AND BROWN.

TYPE 24A. HALF LENGTHS.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE

HE TOOK



TYPE 24B. HALF LENGTHS.

OF ADMIRAL VERNON AND
TAKEN

PORTO BELLO WAS

TYPE 24C. HALF LENGTHS.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE

THE TOOK

TYPE 24D. HALF LENGTHS.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE
PORTO BELLO

TOOK

TYPE 24D-I. HALF LENGTHS.

As last, but in *Ex.* BY COURAGE

TYPE 24E. HALF LENGTHS.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE

WHO TOOK

TYPE 24F. HALF LENGTHS.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE
SHIPS

WITH SIX

TYPE 25. FULL LENGTHS.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE

HE TOOK



TYPE 26. FULL LENGTHS.

THE BRITISH GLORY

HE TOOK

TYPE 27. FULL LENGTHS.

THE PRIDE OF SPAIN

PORTO BELLO TAKEN



TYPE 28. VERNON, BROWN AND ARGYLE.

TYPE 29. VERNON, BROWN AND WALPOLE.

TYPE 30. VERNON AND HADDOCK.



VERNON AND OGLE.

TYPE 31A. THE BRITISH GLORY

AD·VERNON GENL OGLE



TYPE 3IB. ADMIRAL VERNON AND SIR CHALONER BY BRITISH
COURAGE



TYPE 3IC. ADM VERNON AND SR CHALONER SPANISH INSOLENCE



TYPE 3ID. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN THEY TOOK



TYPE 31E. ADML VERNON AND SR CHALONER TOOK CARTHAGENA



TYPE 31F. ADMIRAL VERNON AND SR CHALONER TRUE BRITISH HEROES



TYPE 32. VERNON OGLE AND WENTWORTH.



TYPE 33. VERNON AND WALPOLE.

and 2 boats. Steeples at PS and NL. Land and water lines. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 180.

22 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but steeples at P and N.

37 mm. Brass. Betts 180, var. M. I. 95.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 5B. BUST TO RIGHT.

Ob. ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY

23 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO

Bust to r. No line.

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22 1739. No line.

Ships in two diagonal lines to r. Upper three to r. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/1.

24 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO

Bust to r.

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV·22 1739

Ships one by one. 3 boats. 37 mm. Betts 177. *Am. Jour. Num.*, v. 65/31.

25 *Ob.* ADMIRAL·VERNON·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·

Bust to r. with twisted hair. Signed T[ibbs].

Rx. WITH·SIX·SHIPS·ONLY·NOV·22·1739

Ships 3-3, all r. Lower four follow curve. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 176. M. I. 94. Rosa 3.

26 *Ob.* ADMIRAL·∴·VERNON·∴·TOOK·∴·PORTO·∴·BELLO·∴·

Bust to r. Signed T[ibbs].

Rx. WITH·∴·SIX·∴·SHIPS·∴·ONLY·∴·NOV·∴·22·∴·1739

Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to r. Towers at P and N. Water lines. 38 mm. Brass. M. I. 94. Salbach 52.

Coll. MS.

27 *Ob.* As last, but no dots after BELLO

Rx. As last.

38 mm. Brass.

M. H. S.

TYPE 6A. HALF LENGTH TO LEFT.

Ob. ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY

28 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO

1/2 length to l.

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY

Ships 2-4. 2 to l. 3 boats. Steeple after X. Land chased. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV. 22, 1739. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 183.

29 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO

1/2 length to l.

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY

Ships one by one. *Ex.* NOV. 22, 1739. 26 mm. Brass. Betts 184. *Am. Jour. Num.*, v. 65/37

and 38. There are at least four dies of this differing minutely.

- 30 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.
Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22
 Ships one by one. *Ex.* 1739 38 mm. Brass
 Betts 185.
- 32 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Line.
Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
 Ships 2-4. 3 to l. 2 boats. *Ex.* NOV 22, 1739
 38 mm. Silver. Copper. Betts 181. M. I. 96.
- 33 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Line.
Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22 1739
 Ships to r. Lower four follow curve of harbor.
 26 mm. Brass. Betts 191 (2 varieties).
- 34 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Line.
Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY 1739
 Position of ships not given. *Ex.* NOV 22 25
 mm. Copper. Betts 195. M. I. 129.
- 35 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELL
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.
Rx. WITH :: SIX :: SHIPS :: ONLY NOV 22 :: 1739
 Salbach 75.
- 36 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Line. Finger at D.
Rx. WITH :: SIX :: SHIPS :: ONLY :: NOV 22 :: 1739
 Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. Steeple at r. of I. 25 mm.
 Silver. Copper. Betts 192.
- 37 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to l. Line. Finger at DM
Rx. WITH :: SIX :: SHIPS :: ONLY :: NOV 22 ::
 Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. No boats. Steeples at P
 and between S and O. *Ex.* :: 1739 :: 25 mm.
 Copper. Brass. Betts 193. M. I. 128.
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 38 *Ob.* As last, but finger at M.
Rx. As last.
 25 mm. Brass. M. H. S.
- 39 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{3}{4}$ to l. No line. Finger points to
 first A.
Rx. WITH :: SIX :: SHIPS :: ONLY :: NOV :: 22 :: 1739
 Ships 1-2-3. 1st three diagonally to r. All
 with 3 masts. 3 boats. Steeples at PS and

NL. Land and water lines. 37 mm. Brass.
Copper. Betts 186.

M. H. S. Cast in Coll. M. S.

- 40 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO ·
1½ length to l. Line. Finger at M.
Rx. ∴ WITH ∴ SIX ∴ SHIPS ∴ ONLY ∴ NOV ∴ 22 ∴
1739 ∴ ∴
Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. No boats. Steeple at I.
Outer water lines. 25 mm. Brass. Copper.
Betts 194. M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 41 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO
1½ length to l. Line. Finger points at D.
Rx. ∴ WITH ∴ SIX ∴ SHIPS ∴ ONLY ∴ NOV ∴ 22 ∴
1739 ∴ ∴
Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. Steeple to r. of I. Outer
water lines, 26 mm. Brass. Betts 187.
Coll. MS.
- 42 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO ·
1½ figure to l. Finger between D and M.
Rx. WITH ∴ SIX ∴ SHIPS ∴ ONLY ∴ NOV ∴ 22 ∴ ∴
Ships 1-2-3. Lower three are 2 to left and 1 to
right. *Ex.* ∴ ∴ 1739 ∴ ∴ 27 mm. Hess, 1908. May,
No. 2239 (Ulex sale). Hess says, probably in-
correctly, stops on reverse are crosses.
- 43 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · Line.
1½ figure to l. Finger at D. Elbow at B.
Rx. ∴ WITH ∴ SIX ∴ SHIPS ∴ ONLY ∴ NOV ∴ 22 ∴ ∴
Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. No boats. Steeple at PS.
Ex. 1739. 25 mm. Copper.
- 44 *Ob.* · ADMIRAL · VARNON · TOOK · PORTO · BELL · Line.
1½ figure to l. Finger beyond label. Baton at
M. Elbow at O · B.
Rx. WITH ∴ SIX ∴ SHIPS ∴ ONLY ∴ NOV 22 ∴ ∴
1739 ∴ ∴ ∴
Ships 1-2-3. Of lower three two are to r.
Towers at H and S. Coarse outer water lines.
25 mm. M. I. 127. Coll. MS.
- 45 *Ob.* ADMIRAL ∴ · VERNON ∴ · TOOK ∴ · PORTO ∴ · BELLO ∴ ∴
1½ figure to l. Finger points at DM.
Rx. WITH ∴ · SIX ∴ · SHIPS ∴ · ONLY ∴ ∴ Line.
Ships 2-4. 4 to r. *Ex.* NOV * 22 1739. *Num.*
Chron., 1909, p. 419/2.
- 46 *Ob.* ADMIRAL ∴ · VERNON ∴ · TOOK ∴ · PORTO ∴ · BELLO ∴ ∴
1½ figure to l. Line. Finger at DM.
Rx. WITH ∴ · SIX ∴ · SHIPS ∴ · ONLY. Line.
Ships 2-4. 4 to r. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739. Steeple
after X and before I. 38 mm. Brass. *Num.*
Chron., 1909, p. 419/3. Coll. MS.

- 47 *Ob.* ADMIRAL::VERNON::TOOK::PORTO::BELLO
Line. $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to l. Finger at DM.
Rx. WITH::SIX::SHIPS::ONLY. Line.
Ships 2-1-3. The 3 to right point l. Steeple
after X. Tower at HI. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739/T.M
37 mm. Brass. White metal. 2 dies. Brit.
Mus. 1. Very rare.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 48 *Ob.* ADMIRAL::VERNON::TOOK::PORTO::BELLO::
Line. $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to l. Finger at DM.
Rx. WITH::SIX::SHIPS::ONLY:: Line.
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to l. Tower at H. *Ex.* NOV
22 1739. 34 mm. Brass. *Num. Chron.*, 1909,
p. 419/4. Coll. MS.
- 49 *Ob.* ADMIRAL::VERNON::TOOK::PORTO::BELLO
Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to l. Finger at M.
Rx. WITH::SIX::SHIPS::ONLY:: Line.
Ships 2-4. Upper two to r. of lower 4. Two
are at l. point to r. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 37 mm.
Brit. Mus. 96.
- 50 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last.
40 mm. Brass. Salbach 53. Coll. MS.
- 51 *Ob.* ADMIRAL::VERNON::TOOK::PORTO::BELLO.
Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to l. Finger outside of label.
Rx. WITH::SIX::SHIPS::ONLY::6&L1. (Figures 1739
reversed.)
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to l. *Ex.* NOV 22 25 mm.
M. I. 129.
- 52 *Ob.* ADMIRAL::VERNON::TOOK::PORTO::BELLO
Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Fluke of anchor in front. Baton
at I.
Rx. WITH::SIX::SHIPS::ONLY. Line.
Ships 2-4 2 to l. 3 boats. Steeple between
X and:::. Land chased. Water lines. *Ex.*
NOV 22 1739 37 mm. Silver. Brass. Copper.
Betts 182. M. I. 115. Fonrobert 8286.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 53 *Ob.* ADMIRAL::VERNON::TOOK::PORTO::BELLO::
Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger outside of label.
Rx. WITH::SIX::SHIPS::ONLY::6&L1
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to l. *Ex.* NOV 22 25 mm.
M. I. 189.

- 54 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but steeple points between IP and N.
 Land and water lines.
- 55 *Ob.* ADMIRAL ··· VERNON ··· TOOK ··· PORTO ··· BELLO ···
 Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at DM. Field smooth.
Rx. WITH ··· SIX ··· SHIPS ··· ONLY ··· NOV ··· 22 ··· 1739
 Ships 2-1-3. 5 to l. 2 boats. Steeple at PS.
 Land chased. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 33 mm.
 Brass. Copper. Betts 189.
- 56 *Ob.* As last, but field chased.
Rx. As last.
 33 mm. Brass. Betts 190.
- 57 *Ob.* ADMIRAL ··· VERNON ··· TOOK ··· PORTO ··· BELLO
 No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{3}{4}$ to l. Finger between D and M.
Rx. WITH ··· SIX ··· SHIPS ··· ONLY ··· NOV ··· 22 ··· 1739
 Ships 2-4. 4 to r. 2 boats. Steeples between
 X and ··· and at I in SHIPS. Land chased.
 Water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 38 mm. Brass.
 Betts 188. M. H. S.

TYPE 6B. VICE ADMIRAL VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO

- 58 *Ob.* VICE · ADMIRAL · VERNON · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO ·
 WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · 1739.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ figure to l. pointing to ships entering harbor.
 Ships are 1-2-1-2. 4 to r. 2 boats in harbor.
 2 small separate buildings to right of town.
 Man in boat under left fort. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE ·
 AND/CONDUCT.
Rx. Blank.
 63 mm. Hess (Ulex sale), 1908, May, No. 2213.
 Unique.

TYPE 6C.

- Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY.
Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO. Half length to left.
- 59 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON · scroll. Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at IT. Baton at Y.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
 Line.
 Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Steeples at E O I. Water
 lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · /ornament. 36 mm.
 Betts 197. M. I. 113. Brass. Lead.
 Coll. MS.
- 60 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but steeples under LL, W and T. 36
 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.

- 61 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · scroll.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at IT.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
 Line.
 Ships 2-4. 5 to r. *Ex.* Scroll/NOV · 22 · 1739.
Num. Chron., 1909, p. 419/6.
- 62 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · scroll. Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger between R and I. Baton at O.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
 Line.
 Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Steeples at second L, W and H. No lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739. Ornament. 27 mm. Brass. M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 63 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but tower under 1st L.
 27 mm. Brass. M. H. S.
- 64 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but tower under BW.
- 65 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON. No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at RI.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
 No line.
 Ships 3-3. 3 to r. Steeple at E. Water lines below. 2 boats. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 37.5 mm.
 Brass. Copper. Betts 198. Fonrobert 8287.
 Coll. MS.
- 66 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last. Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. 2 boats. Steeples at first L and T. Water lines below lower ships and forts. *Ex.* As last. 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 199.
- 67 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at RI. Elbow at V. Baton in r. hand.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
 No line.
 Ships 3-3. Upper 3 to l. Steeple at W. Tower at TH. 2 boats. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 38 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.
- 68 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON. Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at RI.

- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
Line.
Ships irregular. 1-1-1-3. 3 to r. 1 vessel.
Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739. 36 mm.
Betts 211. M. I. 107. M. H. S.
- 69 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON. No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at RI. Elbow at R.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
Line.
Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. 2 vessels. Steeples at
W and T. Lines below lower ships and forts.
Ex. NOV · 22 · 1739 37 mm. Brass.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 70 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON. Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to l. Finger at BR.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
Line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Towers and steeple at first
L, O, W. 2 boats. Water lines outside. *Ex.*
NOV · 22 1739 26 mm. Brass. Betts 208.
Coll. MS.
- 71 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON. Line.
D's reversed. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at BR.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
Line.
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. Tower and steeples at E,
second L and W. No boats. Water lines. *Ex.*
NOV · 22 · 1739. /ornament. 27 mm. Brass.
Betts 208. Coll. MS.
- 72 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but SIX · SHIPS and no ornament in
exergue. S's reversed.
Schulman, *Cat.* LXVIII, No. 1066a.
- 73 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at BR.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
Line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. 2 small boats. Steeples at
LL, OW, T. 2 small boats. Water lines. *Ex.*
NOV · 22 · 1739 27 mm. Brass. M. I. 130.
- 74 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON. Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to l. Finger at I.

- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
Line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Towers at B, LO, W. No boats. *Ex.* NOV · 22 1739/ornament. 26 mm.
- 75 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV * D * BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON *
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to l.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
All periods inverted.
Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. One to r. in foreground. 2 small vessels. Tower and steeples at L, W, T. Water lines before first three ships. *Ex.* NOV · 22 1739 23.5 mm. *Am. Jour. Num.*, 1899, Oct., p. 45/2.
- 76 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739/∴ · I ∴ · R ∴ · DV ∴ ·
- 77 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Sleeve touches label. Left elbow at E.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·
- 78 *Ob.* ∴ · THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON. Line.
Finger at HE.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·
Line.
Ships 1-2-3. All to r. Large fort in foreground to l. 3 vessels. Towers at LL, O, IT. N's reversed. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739. 37 mm. Salbach 81.
- 79 *Ob.* THE ∴ · BRITISH ∴ · GLORY ∴ · REVIV ∴ · D ∴ · BY ∴ · ADMIRAL ∴ · VERNON^o
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at R.
Rx. HE ° TOOK ° PORTO ° BELLO ° WITH ° SIX ° SHIPS ° ONLY ° Line.
Ships irregular. *Ex.* NOV ° 22 ° 1739 *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/10.
- 80 *Ob.* THE ° BRITISH ° GLORY ° REVIV ° D ° BY ° ADMIRAL ° VERNON °.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at R.
Rx. As last.
Num. Chron., 1909, p. 419/11.
- 81 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last. Line.
Ships 1-2-3. Largest to r. *Ex.* NOV ° 22 ° 1739 ° *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/12.

- 82 *Ob.* As last. Finger at RT.
Rx. As last, but ONLY
 Ships 3-3. Upper 3 to l. *Ex.* NOV o 22.
 1739. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/13.
- 83 *Ob.* THE · · · BRITISH · · · GLORY · · · REVIV · D · · · BY · · ·
 ADMIRAL · · · VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at rosette between
 E and B.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
 ONLY · Line.
 Ships 1-1-1-3. 3 to r. Tower at T. *Ex.*
 NOV · 22 · 1739 · 37 mm. Brit. Mus. 19.
 Cast in Coll. MS.
- 84 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · AD · VER-
 NON · Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at R. To right a
 ship sailing to r.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
 ONLY · Line.
 Ships 2-1-3. All to r. 2 ships in harbor. 8
 houses. 34 x 26 mm. Brass, elliptical, made
 into a key. Betts 218. Brit. Mus. 9.
 Cast in Coll. MS.

TYPE 6C-1.

- Ob.* THE BRITISH.
Rx. HE TOOK. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Seven ships.
- 85 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at RI.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
 ONLY · No line.
 Seven ships, 3-3-1. *Ex.* NOV · 22 1739
Num. Chron., 1909, p. 419/15.
- 86 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV * DBY * ADMI-
 RAL · VERNON *
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
 ONLY *
 Seven ships 3-3-1. The one at left lower
 than upper three. 2 small vessels. *Ex.*
 NOV · 22 · 1739 37 mm. Copper. Betts 214.
 M. I. 108?

TYPE 6C-2.

- Ob.* THE BRITISH.
Rx. HE TOOK. *Ex.* BY COURAGE AND CONDUCT.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.
- 88 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger to left of THE.

- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
 Ships irregular. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND / CONDUCT *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/14.
 Apparently a fuller description of this is as follows:
- Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Baton at S. Finger to l. of E. Elbow at last N.
- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · 1739 Line.
 Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to l. 3 small boats. One boat below fort on mole. Tower after O. Steeple at T. Water lines. *Ex.* BY COURAGE · AND / CONDUCT. 36 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.
- 89 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · 1739 Line.
 Ships 1-1-2-2. 4 to l. Upper one stern-to. 3 small vessels. Steeple at H. *Ex.* BY COURAGE · AND / CONDUCT. 37 mm. Brass.
 Coll. MS.
- 90 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Left elbow at O.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · 1739 o. Line.
 Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to l. The upper one stern-to. 2 small vessels and one larger one in harbor. One outside. Steeple at H. Tower at W. Water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND / · CONDUCT · 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 200. M. I. 111. (3 minute varieties.)
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 91 *Ob.* As last, but N's reversed.
Rx. As last, but N's reversed.
 36.5 mm. Salbach 59.
- 92 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Elbow at last N.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · 1739 ·
 Ships 1-1-2-2. 2 to r. 3 small vessels in harbor. Boat outside. Tower at O, steeple at T. Faint land lines. Heavy water lines.
Ex. BY COURAGE / AND CONDUCT 36 mm.

Brass. Copper. Betts 202. *Am. Jour. Num.*, II. 48/8 and 86/7b.

- 93 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.
Rx. HE ✠ TOOK ✠ PORTO ✠ BELLO ✠ WITH ✠ SIX ✠ SHIPS ✠ ONLY *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND · CONDUCT 37 mm. Salbach 77.
- 94 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Elbow at E.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 1-1-2-2. 2 to r. One vessel in harbor. Tower at second L. Steeple at I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND · /CONDUCT · 36 mm. Copper. Coll. MS.
- 95 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at I. Elbow at O.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to r. One vessel in harbor. Tower under second L. Steeple under I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND /CONDUCT · (Probably same reverse as last.) 36 mm. Cast. Coll. MS.
- 96 *Ob.* THE ○ BRITISH ○ GLORY ○ REVIV ○ D ○ BY ○ ADMIRAL ○ VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E.
Rx. As last. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND /CONDUCT
- 97 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON: · Line.
 N's reversed. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at EB. Elbow at last N.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · 1739: · Line.
 Ships 1-1-2-2. 4 to l. 4 boats in harbor. One outside. Tree on each side of harbor. Tower and steeple at W and I. Water lines *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND /CONDUCT. N's reversed. 37 mm. Copper. Betts 213. Coll. MS.
- 98 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON: · Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at EB. Elbow at last period. Baton at G.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · 1739 Line.

N's reversed. Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to l. 5 small vessels. Tower before W. Steeple before T and at H. Boat before fort on mole. Water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND/CONDUCT · 38 mm. Brass.

M. H. S.

99 *Ob.* THE ° BRITISH ° GLORY ° REVIV ° D ° BY ° ADMIRAL ° VERNON °

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E.

Rx. HE ° TOOK ° PORTO ° BELLO ° WITH ° SIX ° SHIPS ° ONLY · 1739 Line.

Ships 1-1-2-2. *Ex.* BY COURAGE AND/CONDUCT *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/17. All letter O's too big. Coll. MS.

100 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON

All letter O's too big. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY

Ships 1-1-2-2. 4 to l. One vessel in harbor. Steeple at I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND/CONDUCT. 37 mm. Salbach 63.

101 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Elbow at O.

Rx. HE :: TOOK :: PORTO :: BELLO :: WITH :: SIX :: SHIPS :: ONLY Line.

Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to r. One vessel in harbor. Steeple at LL. Tower at IT. Outer water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND/CONDUCT · 37 mm. Brass. Silvered. Betts 201. M. H. S.

102 *Ob.* THE :: BRITISH :: GLORY :: REVIV · D :: BY :: ADMIRAL :: VERNON ° Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at R. Elbow at R.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·

Ships 1-1-2-2. 4 to l. One vessel in harbor. Steeple at I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND/CONDUCT · Betts 212.

103 *Ob.* THE :: BRITISH :: GLORY :: REVIV · D :: BY :: ADMIRAL :: VERNON Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at R. Elbow at R.

- Rx.* HE · · · TOOK · · · PORTO · · · BELLO · · · WITH · · · SIX · · · SHIPS · · · ONLY ·
Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to 1. One vessel in harbor. Steeple at LL. Tower at I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND / CONDUCT · 35 mm. Brass. Betts 210.
- 104 *Ob.* THE ○ BRITISH ○ GLORY ○ REVIV ○ D ○ BY ○ ADMIRAL ○ VERNO ○. Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Elbow at E.
Rx. As last.
36 mm. Betts 215. M. I. 110.
- 105 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·
Ships 1-1-2-2. 4 to 1. One vessel. Steeple at I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND / CONDUCT · 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 216.
- 106 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNO Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Elbow at E.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
Device as last. Tower at LL. Steeple at I. *Ex.* As last. 36 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.
- 107 *Ob.* THE ○ BRITISH ○ GLORY ○ REVIV ○ D ○ BY ○ ADMIRAL ○ VERNO
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
3 large and 3 small vessels irregularly. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE AND · CONDUCT · *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/10. Coll. MS.
- 108 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNO Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Baton at IS. Elbow at E.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to 1. One vessel. Tower at LL. Steeple at I. Water lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND / CONDUCT · 38 mm. Brass. M. H. S.
- 109 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNO Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at E. Baton at IS. Elbow at E.

Rx. HE · · · TOOK · · · PORTO · · · BELLO · · · WITH · · · SIX
· · · SHIPS · · · ONLY · Line.
Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to 1. Steeples at LL, IT.
Tower after O. One boat. Water lines.
Ex. BY · COURAGE · AND/CONDUCT. 35 mm.
Brass. M. H. S.

110 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNO (*trace of N seen*). Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at R. Elbow at O.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY · Line.

Ships 1-1-2-2. 3 to 1. One small vessel.
Tower at LL. Steeple at I. Outer water
lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND/CONDUCT · 36
mm · Brass. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

In a specimen in the collection of the *Mass.
Hist. Soc.* the second N in Vernon is com-
plete.

111 *Ob.* THE · · · BRITISH · · · GLORY · · · REVIV · · · D · · · BY
ADMIRAL · · · VERNON. Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger points between E
and R. Elbow at V.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY ·

Ships 1-1-2-2. 4 to 1. One vessel. Tower
at second L. Steeple at I. Outer water
lines. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND/CONDUCT · 36
mm. Brass. Betts 217.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 6C-3.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. HE TOOK *Ex.* BY COURAGE
Seven ships.

112 *Ob.* THE ° BRITISH ° GLORY ° REVIV ° D ° BY ° AD-
MIRAL ° VERNON °. Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY ·

Seven ships. 2-2-1-1-1. 5 to r. and 2 to l.
One bow on and one stern to. Tower and
steeple at L and I. Outer water lines. *Ex.*
BY · COURAGE · AND/CONDUCT. 23.5 mm.
Am. Jour. Num., 1899, Oct., p. 44.

TYPE 6D.

Ob. THE BRITISH GLORY

Rx. THE TOOK
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.

113 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON · No line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at I. Elbow at R.

Rx. THE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · No line.

Ships 3-3. Upper 3 to l. 2 small boats. Tower at LO. Faint water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 1739 36 mm. Brass. M. I. 108.

Coll. MS.

1114 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · No line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to left. Finger at RI. Elbow at V.

Rx. THE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·

Ships 3-3. Upper ones to l. 2 small vessels. Steeple at LO. Lower water lines and lines under left fort which has two flags. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 36 mm. Brass. Schulman, 1909, Oct., No. 2298. (This is Betts 198 x 252.)

Coll. MS.

TYPE 6D-1.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. THE TOOK

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Seven ships.

1115 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV * D * BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON * . Line.

Finger between E and B. Elbow at V. Forearm extended.

Rx. THE · TOOK * PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHPS · ONLY *

Seven ships. 3-3, with one added to left. 2 small vessels. *Ex.* NOV · 22, 1739. 37 mm. Copper. Betts 247a.

TYPE 6E.

Ob. THE BRITISH GLORY.

Rx. WHO TOOK . . . WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.

1116 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger to l. of B. Elbow at O.

Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · MEN · OF · WAR · ONLY

Ships 2-4. 5 to r. No boats. Tower and steeples at O, W, H. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 · 1739 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 203.

1117 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · MEN · OF · WAR · ONLY ·

Ships 2-4. 5 to r. 2 small vessels. Tower and steeples at second L, W, H. Outer

- water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22·1739. 36 mm.
Brass. Copper. Betts 204.
- 1118 *Ob.* THE·BRITISH·GLORY·REVIV·D·BY·ADMIRAL·
VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger to r. of E. Elbow
at E.
Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·MEN·
OF·WAR·ONLY· Line.
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. 2 boats. Steeples at
second L, W, H. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·
1739. 36 mm. Brit. Mus. 69.
Cast in Coll. MS.
- 1119 *Ob.* THE·BRITISH·GLORY·REVIV·D·BY·ADMIRAL·
VERNON· Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger to l. of B. Elbow at
last N.
Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·MEN·
OF·WAR·ONLY Line.
Ships 1-1-4 (one in mouth of harbor). 5 to
r. No boats. Tower and steeples at W,
H, X. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22·1739
37 mm. Brass. Betts 205.
- 1120 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but leaf after ONLY
37 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.
- 1121 *Ob.* THE·BRITISH·GLORY·REVIV·D·BY·ADMIRAL·
VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at left of B. Elbow
at R.
Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·MEN·
OF·WAR·ONLY· Line.
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. 2 vessels. Tower and
steeples at second L, W, H. Water lines.
Ex. NOV 22·1739. 36 mm. Brass.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 1122 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but tower and steeples at O, just
after W, and at H. 36 mm. M. I. 65.
Cast in Coll. MS.
- 1123 *Ob.* THE·BRITISH·GLORY·REVIV·D·BY·ADMIRAL·
VERNON· Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger to r. of B. Elbow
at O.
Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·MEN·
OF·WAR·ONLY
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Tower and steeples at
LL, OW, T. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22
1739/OH

- 124 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · MEN ·
 OF · WAR · ONLY
 Ships in acute angle, 5 to r., one at r., sail-
 ing l. 3 boats. Steeples to r. of O and l. of
 T. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739/OH. 37 mm. Copper.
 Betts 206.
- 125 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but no boats.
 Cleveland Coll.
- 126 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON —
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger to r. of B.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · MEN ·
 OF · WAR · ONLY Line.
 Ships, 3 diagonally to r. Below, 2 to r., and
 one to l. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 *Num. Chron.*,
 1909, p. 419/9.
- 127 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger to l. of B. Elbow at E.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · MEN ·
 OF · WAR · ONLY
 Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. 2 boats. Steeples at
 W, H, X. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739
 128 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at B. Elbow at N.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · MEN ·
 OF · WAR · ONLY Line.
 Ships 1-1-2-2. 5 to r. 3 small boats.
 Towers after O and at IT. Outer water
 lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 · 1739 37 mm. Brass.
 M. I. 112. Coll. MS.
- 129 *Ob.* THE ° BRITISH ° GLORY ° REVIV ° D ° BY ° AD-
 MIRL ° VERNON
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at B.
Rx. WHO ° TOOK ° PORTO ° BELLO ° WITH ° SIX °
 MEN ° OF ° WAR ° ONLY. Line.
 Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. *Ex.* NOV · 22 1739
Num. Chron., 1909, p. 419/8.
- TYPE 6E-1. *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY
Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS
 ONLY. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l.
- 130 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger touches line at l. of B.
 Baton at last N.

- Rx.* WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.
Ships 1-2-3. All to r. No boats. Steeple at WI. Faint outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 37 mm. M. I. 109.
- Ob. THE BRITISH GLORY.
- Rx.* WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO.
- TYPE 7A. 131 Ob. THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV D BY · ADMIRAL VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger touches line.
- Rx.* WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.
As last. 37 mm. Brass. M. I. 109, var. M. H. S.
- 132 Ob. THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at T. Elbow at first N.
- Rx.* WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.
Ships 2-4. All l. No boats. Tower and steeples at E, O, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739/ornament of two leaves with separate stems. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 196. M. H. S.
- 133 Ob. As last.
- Rx.* As last, but *Ex.* NOV 22 1739/ornament of two leaves with separate stems. 37 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.
- 134 Ob. THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at BR. Elbow at E. Baton at l.
- Rx.* WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY. Line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. 2 boats. Tower and steeples at second L, OW, T. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 26 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 207. Brit. Mus. 20. M. H. S. Cast in Coll. M.S.
- 135 Ob. THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{3}{4}$ to l. Finger at BR. Baton at O.
- Rx.* WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY.
As last? *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 /scroll work. 26 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 209.

- 136 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON. Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at T. Elbow at N. Baton at O.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All r. No boats. Steeple below B. Tower below O. Water lines.
Ex. NOV 22 1739 37 mm. Brass.
 Coll. MS.
- 137 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at T. Elbow at first N. Baton at O.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 2-4. All l. Tower and steeples at O, W, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · / ornament of two leaves with crossed stems.
 36 mm. Brit. Mus. 15. Cast in Coll. MS.
- 138 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON. Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Finger at B. Elbow at E. Baton at G.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All r. No boats. Steeple to l. of I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739
 Break under 17. 37 mm. Brass.
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 7B.

- Ob.* THE BRITISH
Rx. HE TOOK. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to right.
- 139 *Ob.* THE BRITISH : GLORY REV : D : BY : AD : VERNON.
 No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure $\frac{3}{4}$ to right. To r. a cannon. To l. a ship sailing r.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELO WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All r. 2 small vessels in harbor. 36 x 25 mm. Brass. Betts 219 (*incorrectly described*). Salbach 70.

TYPE 8A.

- FULL LENGTH TO LEFT.
Ob. THE BRITISH
Rx. HE TOOK.
- 140 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON No line.
 N's reversed. Full length to l. Sword in

right. Left hand on hip. Sword at Y.
To l. a cannon.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY Line.

Ships 2-1-3. All r. No boats. Water
lines. *Ex.* NO · 22 · 1739. N reversed. 26
mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 220. M. I.
134. M. H. S. Coll MS.

141 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON Line.

N's reversed. Full length to l. Baton at G.
To l. a cannon, to r. a ship sailing r. Left
hand on hip.

Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY · ·
Ships 2-1-3. All r. 3 small vessels in har-
bor. Steeple and tower at second L and I.
Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 (very small).
N reversed. 38.5 mm. Brass. 38 mm.
Silvered. 38 mm. Brass. 37 mm. Cop-
per. 40 mm. Betts 221.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

142 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 (very large).
38 mm. Brass. Copper. 37 mm. Copper.
40 mm. Brass. Betts 222. M. I. 121.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

143 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON

Full length to l. Sword in r. Baton in l.
Cannon to l. Ship to r.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY

Position of ships not given. *Ex.* NOV · 22 ·
1739 34 mm. Brass. Betts 225. M. I.
123.

144 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY · REVIV D BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON

Full length to l. on square platform.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY · NOV

Position of ships not given. *Ex.* 22 · 1739./
I. K. DUBLIN (probably I. R.). *Num.*
Chron., 1900, p. 88/178.

145 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIVD · BY · ADMIRAL · ·
VERNON Line.

Full length to l. on platform. Cannon to l.
Anchor to r.

Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY.
Line.

Ships 2-1-3. All r. 3 small vessels. 8 buildings. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739. All N's reversed. 37 mm. Copper. Betts 223.

146 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON. Line.

Full length to l. Baton in left hand. Right hand extended. Cannon to l. Anchor to r. N's reversed.

Rx. As last.

37 mm. Brass. Betts 224. Fonrobert 8280. M. I. 124. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 8B.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. TOOK PORTO BELLO.

Full length to l.

147 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON. Line.

N's reversed. Full length to l. on platform. Baton in right. Left hand on hip. Cannon to l. Ship to r. (Obverse of Betts 221.)

Rx. TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Ships 1-2-3, all to r. 2 boats and one small vessel in harbor. Steeple to r. of O. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 (Reverse of Betts 255.) Schulman (Ulex sale), 1908, May, No. 2217.

TYPE 8C.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO.

Full length to l.

148 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV · D BY ADMIRAL VERNON. Line.

Full length to l. on platform. Scabbard projects. Cannon to l. To r. a ship with bow at V. (Betts 221, with N's corrected.)

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Line.

Ships 1-2-3. All to r. Boat in entrance. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 (Reverse of Betts 305.) Tower at first L. 37 mm. Brass. Silvered. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/18. Coll. MS.

TYPE 9A.

FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. HE TOOK

- 149 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIVD' BY · ADMI-
RAL · VERNON · Line.
Full length to r. Head and feet touch rim.
Sword and baton. Cannon to r. Ship with-
out bowsprit to l.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY · Line.
Ships 2-4. All to r. Tower at second L.
Steeple at W, H. No boats. Outer water
lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739. 26 mm. Copper.
M. H. S.
- 150 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIVD BY · ADMI-
RAL · VERNON Line.
Full length to r. standing on border, sword
in r., baton in l. Cannon to r. Ship to l.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Tower and steeple at
E, second L and W. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739./
scroll. 26 mm. Brass. Betts 227.
- 151 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
NOV 22 1739
Ships 1-2-3. All to l. Breakwater comes
out from right side. *Ex.* ∴ I ∴ R ∴ DU
(This is plainly an R and not K.) 38½ mm.
Salbach 69.
- 152 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIVD · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON · Line.
Full length to r., on solid platform. Sword in
r. pointing at M. Baton in l. Cannon at r.
Ship at l. Bowsprit at B. Scabbard projects.
Ornament under platform. N's reversed.
Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY.
Line.
Ships 3-3. 5 to r. 3 small vessels. Steeple,
building and tower at second L, W, T.
Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 38
mm. Brass. Betts 236.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 153 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but signed I C very small after 1739.
M. H. S.
- 154 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON Line.
Full length to r., on solid platform. Cannon
to r. Ship to l. with flag at BR. Scabbard
projects. No ornament.

- Rx.* HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Line.
Ships 3-3. 5 to r. 2 small vessels. Tower
at LL. Heavy water lines. *Ex.* NOV. 22.
1739 All N's reversed. 37 mm. Brass.
Betts 237. Coll. MS.
- 155 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON Line.
Full length to r., on solid platform. Sword
in r. Baton in l. Both point at A. Cannon
to r. Ship to l., with flag at T. Scabbard
projects. Small ornament below platform.
- Rx.* HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Line.
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. 3 small boats. No
tower or steeple. Middle building below
LO. Water lines. Land chased. All N's
reversed. *Ex.* NOV. 22 · 1739 36 mm.
Brass. Betts 238. 38 mm. Brass.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 156 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but I. K./DUBLIN (probably I. R.).
Num. Chron., 1900.
- 157 *Ob.* As last, but no ornament below.
Rx. As last. M. I. 120.
- 158 *Ob.* As 147.
Rx. As last, but ships 2-1-3. All to r. (No
I. K.) M. H. S.
- 159 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Line.
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. 3 boats. 4 buildings
on mole, 3 with crosses. No towers or
steeples. Water lines. N's reversed. *Ex.*
NOV. 22 · 1739 Small 22. 37 mm. Brit.
Mus. 119.
- 160 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but distinct towers and buildings
under LL, W, T, and 22 in exergue large.
37 mm. M. I. 119 variety.
Cast in Coll. MS.
- 161 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV' · D · BY · ADMIRAL
VERNON Line.
N's reversed. Full length to r., on solid
platform. Sword in r. Baton in l. Cannon
to r. Ship to l., with flag at T. Scabbard
projects. Small ornament below.

- Rx.* HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Line.
N reversed. Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. 3 small
vessels. No tower or steeple. Building
under W. Water lines. Land chased. *Ex.*
NOV. 22. 1739 N reversed. 37 mm. Brass.
Copper. Betts 239. Fonrobert 8182.
- 162 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV'D BY ADMIRAL
VERNON. Line.
Full length to r. on platform in line with
legend. Sword in r., pointing at D. Baton
in l., pointing at M. Scabbard projects.
Cannon to r. Ship to l. Head touches edge.
- Rx.* HE TOOK PORTO BELLO: WITH SIX SHIPS
ONLY Line.
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. Tower and steeples at
first L, O, I. No boats. Water lines. *Ex.*
NOV. 22. 1739/ornament of 2 leaves with
stems not crossed. 26 mm. Brit. Mus. 18.
Coll. MS.
- 163 *Ob.* As last.
- Rx.* As last, but ships 2-1-3. All to l. *Num.*
Chron., 1909, p. 419/26.
- 164 *Ob.* As last.
- Rx.* HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS
ONLY. Line.
Ships 2-4. All r. One in harbor. *Ex.* NOV.
22: 1739. Fonrobert 8285.
- 165 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV'D BY ADMIRAL
VERNON Line.
N's reversed. Full length to r., on plat-
form. Baton at M. Cannon to r. with
single leaf. Ship to l., with bow at B. *Ex.*
Ornament.
- Rx.* HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS
ONLY:·
Ships 2-1-3. All r. Tower at first L and I.
Ex. NOV 22 1739 N reversed. 38 mm.
White metal. M. H. S.
- 166 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV'D BY ADMIRAL
VERNON. Line.
N's reversed. Full length to r. Sword and
baton. Scabbard projects. Cannon to r.
Ship to l., sailing r. Ornament below.
- Rx.* HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Line.
N reversed. Ships 2-1-3. All to r. *Ex.*

- NOV. 22 1739 N reversed. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/27.
- 167 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
Full length to r. Sword at D. Baton at I. Cannon to r. Ship to left, with bowsprit at I. Ornament below in rim with legend.
- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Steeples and towers at E, W, T. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 / ornament. Right ship is higher. 37 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.
- 168 *Ob.* As last.
- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
Ships 2-4. All to r., but right hand one is in lower line. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 / ornament. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/25.
- 169 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
Full length to r., on platform. Sword in r. Baton in l. Cannon at r. Ship at l. with bowsprit at I. Ornament below platform in rim with legend.
- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. No boats. Steeples and tower at E, O, I. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 / ornament with 3 stems. 36 mm. Copper. Betts 240. M. H. S.
- 170 *Ob.* As last.
- Rx.* As last, but steeples at first I, W, T. 36 mm. Brass. M. H. S.
- 171 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADM · L · VERNON · Line.
N's reversed. Full length to r. on platform. Sword and baton at Y. Cannon to r. Ship to l., stern at BR. *Ex.* 1 · GILES
- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
N reversed. Ships 2-1-3. All r. 2 small vessels. Waves in harbor. *Ex.* NO · 22 · 1739
N reversed. 26 mm. Brass. Betts 241. M. I. 133.

172 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADM · L · VERNON No line.

N's reversed. Full length to r., on platform. Sword and baton at B. To r., a cannon. To left, an anchor.

Rx. · HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY oo Line.

N reversed. Ships 2-1-3. All to r. 3 small vessels. No steeple. Outer water lines.

Ex. NOV · 22 · 1739. N not reversed. 26 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 226.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

173 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. HE : TOOK : PORTO : BELLÓ : WITH : SIX : SHIPS : ONLY Line.

N reversed. Ships 2-2-2. All to r. 2 small vessels. No towers. Water lines. *Ex.*

NOV : 22 · 1739 N reversed. 26 mm. M. I. 132.

TYPE 9B-1. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. WHO TOOK. Ship to left.

174 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIVD BY · ADMI-
RAL · VERNON · Line.

Full length to r., standing on border of medal. Sword in r., baton in l. Cannon at r. Ship at l.

Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·

Ships 2-4. All r. No boats. Tower and steeples at LO, W, H. Outer water lines.

Ex. NOV · 22 · 1739 No ornament. 26 mm. Brass. Betts 228.

175 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV · D BY ADMIRAL VERNON No line.

Full length to r., on carriage of cannon prolonged to double leaf. Sword in r. Baton in l. Cannon to r. Ship to l. Below, an ornament of convex shell with three leaves each side. Bowsprit at I.

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY No line.

Ships 2-1-3. All to l. No boats or steeple. No lines. Double line above date. *Ex.*

NOV 22 1739 (1739 slanting). 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 229.

M. H. S.

- 176 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but NOV 22 1739/=
- 177 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
 Full length to r., on carriage of cannon prolonged to double leaf. Below, convex shell with two large and two small leaves on each side. Cannon to r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at SH.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Towers at LO, W, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 / ornament of two crossed twigs. 37 mm. Brass. Copper, silvered. Coll. MS.
- 178 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
 Full length to r., on carriage of cannon prolonged to quadruple leaf. Sword and baton. Cannon to r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at H. Below, convex shell with three large and three small leaves each side.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and steeples at E, O, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 / two stems not crossed. 36 mm. Brass, gilded. Betts 233. Coll. MS.
- 179 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but no ornament under date. M. I. 117.
- 180 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
 Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to single leaf. Sword and baton. Cannon to r. Ship to l., bowsprit at S. Below, concave shell with fleur-de-lys and leaf on each side.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Water lines. Tower and steeples at E, second L, W. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 / ornament. (Dots high.) 36 mm. Brass. Betts 230.
- 181 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but ornament of 2 stems crossed below date.
 36 mm. Brass. Betts 231. M. I. 116.

- 182 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but tower and steeples at E, O, W.
 37 mm. Brass. M. H. S.
- 183 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. MAKE : ROOM : FOR : SIR : ROBERT.
 (Betts 242.) A "mule."
- 184 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON Line.
 Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to
 double leaf. Sword and baton. Cannon to
 r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at H. Below,
 convex shell with two large and two small
 leaves each side.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
 ONLY Line.
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Towers at
 BE, O, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739/
 two twigs not crossed. 37 mm. Copper.
 Coll. MS.
- 185 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON · Line.
 Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to
 single leaf. Sword and baton. Cannon to
 r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at H. Orna-
 ment of convex shell with three large and
 three small leaves on each side.
Rx. As last.
Am. Jour. Num., 1899, p. 90. Fonrobert
 8283.
- 186 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
 VERNON Line.
 Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to
 single leaf. Sword and baton. Cannon to r.
 Ship to l., bowsprit at H. Below, ornament
 of convex shell with 2 large and 3 small
 leaves on each side.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS :
 ONLY:
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and
 steeples at O, W, T. Faint water lines.
Ex. NOV · 22 · 1739 · / Two twigs not crossed.
 35.5 mm. Brass, gilded. Betts 233.
- 187 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. WHO ° TOOK °
 Schulman, 1909, Oct., No. 2303.

- 188 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to single leaf. Ship to l., with bowsprit at S.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
Ships 2-4. All to l. Towers at E, O, W.
Ex. NOV · 22 · 1739 · /crossed twigs.
M. H. S.
- 189 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
Full length to r. Ship to l., bowsprit at SH.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
Ships 2-4. All to l. Tower and steeples at E, O, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 /
two stems crossed. 36 mm. Schulman (Ulex sale), 1909, Mar., No. 2220.
- 190 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to double leaf. Below, concave shell, a trefoil and leaf on each side. Cannon to r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at IS.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.
Ships 2-1-3. All to l. Boat under middle lower ship. No boats. Tower and steeples at E, second L, I. No lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · /two crossed twigs. 37 mm. Brass. M. I. 116. Coll. MS.
- 191 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to single leaf. Sword and baton. Cannon to r. Ship to l., bowsprit at H. Below, convex shell with on each side two large and three small leaves.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY:
Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and steeples at O, W, T. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · /ornament — separate stems. 36 mm. Brass. Betts 232.
- 192 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but stems of ornament are crossed. 37 mm. Brass. M. H. S.

- 193 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line all the way around with lines in exergue.
Full length to r., on lines forming ground. Sword and baton. Cannon to r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at IS.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Steeples at first L, O, I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · /convex shell with leaf at each side. 36 mm. Brass. Betts 234.
M. H. S.
- 194 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but no ornament under date.
36 mm. Brass. Betts 235. M. I. 117.
- 195 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
As last, but no lines in exergue.
Rx. As last, but no tower under first L.
36 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.
- 196 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to single leaf. Sword and baton. Cannon to r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at H. Below, convex shell with 2 large and 2 small leaves each side.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.
Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and steeples at H, O, I. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 /two twigs not crossed. 37 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.
- 197 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.
Full length to r., on cannon prolonged to single leaf. Cannon to r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at H. Below, concave shell with three large and two small leaves on each side.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.
Ships 1-2-3. All to r. No lines. Towers at B and O. No boats. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739
Num. Chron., 1909, p. 419/23.

198 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.

Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to single leaf. Cannon to r. Ship to l., with bowsprit at H. Below, convex shell with two large and two small leaves on each side.

Rx. · WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.

Ships 1-2-3. All to r. No boats. Tower and steeples at B, O, W. No lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 36 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.

TYPE 9B-2. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE BRITISH Ship to left.

Rx. WHO TOOK Seven ships.

199 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON

Full length to r., on carriage prolonged to single leaf. Ship to left with bowsprit at H. Below, convex shell with three large and two small leaves on each side.

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY ornament.

Seven ships 3-1-2-1. All to l. Tower and steeples at E, second L, and O. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739/ornament. 23.5 mm. *Am. Jour. Num.*, 1889, p. 45/3.

TYPE 9B-3. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE BRITISH Ship to right.

Rx. WHO TOOK

200 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV D BY ADMIRAL VERNON Line.

Full length to r., on solid platform. Baton in r., pointing to Y. Left hand on hip. Cannon to l. Ship to r., with bow at V.

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY Line.

Ships 1-2-3. All to r. One boat in mouth of harbor. Steeple at first L. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 38 mm. Brass, silvered. Copper. Coll. MS.

FORT CHAGRE.

TYP 10A.

FORT CHAGRE. HALF LENGTH.

Ob. HATH ONCE MORE REVIVD

Rx. BY THE TAKEING HALF LENGTH.

201 *Ob.* HATH · ONCE · MORE · REVIV · V · THE · BRITISH · GLORY: · Line.

Half length facing. Baton in l. Tree to l. To r., a fort over which FORT/CHAGRE. Under the fort a ship sailing to r. *Ex.* THE · HON · EDWARD/VERNON · ESQ. All N's reversed.

Rx. ·BY ·THE ·TAKEING ·OF ·PORTO ·BELLO ·WITH ·SIX ·SHIPS ·ONLY ·NOV ·THE ·22 ·1739 · Line. Ships 3-3 in diagonal lines rising from l. 5 to r. 5 small vessels in harbor. One outside. Tower and steeple at IT and between X and S. Water lines covering harbor. *Ex.* ·∴ ·I ·∴ ·W ·∴ · 38 mm. Copper. Betts 275. M. I. 154. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 10B.

Ob. IN MEMORY OF ADMIRAL VERNON

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO

203 *Ob.* IN MEMORY OF ADMIRAL VERNON. No line. $\frac{1}{2}$ figure to r. Before him cannon, sword, flags, horn, pike. To l. a fort under which FORT/CHAGRE. No cannon balls under cannon. In field to r., I · M ·

Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·

Ships 1-2-3. 2 to r. Small vessel and boat in harbor. Under right fort a boat from which man climbs to fort. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · Tower under E. Steeple before W. 38 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 291.

Coll. MS.

204 *Ob.* As last, but FORT/CHAGRE

Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·

As last. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 35 mm. M. I. 147.

205 *Ob.* IN MEMORY OF ADMIRAL VERNON No line. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to r. Baton in r. To l. a fort under which FORT/CHAGRE. To r., cannon, sword, battle-axe, flag and cannon balls.

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY No line.

Ships 1-2-3. 2 to l. Small vessel and boat in harbor. Boat below right fort, from which a man climbs into fort. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 Tower at E. Steeple before W. 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 292. M. I. 148.

Cast in Coll. MS.

206 *Ob.* IN · MEMORY · OF · ADMIRAL · VERNON No line. $\frac{1}{2}$ length to r. Before him cannon, flag,

sword, etc. To l. a fort with no name under it. Below, T.B. No cannon balls.

Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY No line.

Position of ships not given. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 33 mm. Silver. Betts 293.

207 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY No line.

Ships 1-2-3. All to r. No boats. Towers at O, E, W. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 32 mm. M. I. 149.

TYPE 10C.

Ob. PORTO BELLO TAKEN

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS

208 *Ob.* PORTO · BELLO · TAKEN · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON
Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ to l. To l., a fort over which FORT CHAGRE

Rx. WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · NOV · 22 · 1739

Position not given. 33 mm. Copper. Betts 290.

209 *Ob.* PORTO · BELLO · TAKEN · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON:
Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{3}{4}$ to l. Baton in r. Left finger below label. To l., a fort over which FORT/CHAGRE. N's reversed.

Rx. WITH ○ SIX ○ SHIPS ○ ONLY ○ NOV ○ 22 ○ 1739 ○
Line.

N's reversed. Ships confused. 5 to r. 4 boats. Tower at N. Land and water lines. Nothing in exergue. 33 mm. Copper. M. I. 145. Coll. MS.

TYPE 11A.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. HE TOOK

210 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length, full face. Baton in left hand. Small tree to l. In right upper field A VIEW/OF FORT/CHAGRE. At left elbow a fort under which a ship sailing to r. Field chased.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.

Ships 2-4. 5 to l. No small boats. Steeples and tower at second L, W, T. Outer water

- lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739/ornament of 3 stems. 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 281 and 282.
- 211 *Ob.* As last, but field smooth.
Rx. As last, but ships 2-4. 5 to right. 36 mm. Brass. Betts 283. M. I. 150.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 212 *Ob.* As last. Field smooth.
Rx. As last. 37 mm. Salbach 99.
- 213 *Ob.* As last, but field chased.
Rx. As last. Salbach 100.
- 214 *Ob.* As last, but field smooth.
Rx. HE·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·ONLY Line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Steeples at E, O. Tower at I. No boats. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739·/ornament of 3 separate stems. 36 mm. Copper. M. H. S.
- 215 *Ob.* THE·BRITISH·GLORY·REVIV·D·BY·ADMIRAL·VERNON Line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length facing l. To r., a tree. To l., a fort under which is FORT/CHAGRE
Rx. HE·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·ONLY·
Ships 2-4. All to l. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739/ornament. 37 mm. Salbach 101 (extremely rare).
- TYPE IIB. *Ob.* VICE ADRL OF THE BLEW
Rx. PORTO BELLO TAKEN
- 216 *Ob.* VICE AD:RL: OF THE BLEW; & COM:DER·IN CHIEF·OF ALL HIS MAI:SHIPS·IN THE WEST INDIES No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length full face. To left a tree. To r., A VIEW·/OF·FORT/CHAGRE Below a fort. Below a ship sailing to r. *Ex.* Below a heavy corded line THE HON^{1e} EDWARD/VERNON·ESQ
Rx. PORTO BELLO·TAKEN BY ADMIRAL VERNON·WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY·NOV·22·ANNO DOM·1739 No line.
Ships 2-4. All to r. Lower four follow curve of medal. 4 vessels. Large buildings. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 276. M. I. 152.
- 217 *Ob.* VICE AD:ML·OF THE BLEW; & COM:ER·IN CHIEF·OF ALL HIS MAI:SHIPS IN THE WEST INDIES. No line.
As last.

- Rx.* As last.
37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 277. M. I. 153.
- 218 *Ob.* As last, but period after VICE, none after INDIES *Ex.* THE HON: EDWARD/VERNON·ESQ
- Rx.* As last.
38 mm. Copper. Coll. MS.
- 219 *Ob.* VICE·AD:RL·OF THE BLEW & COM:ER·IN CHIEF·OF ALL HIS MAI:SHIPS IN THE WEST INDIES
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to r. At r., ships sailing to r. Above it a fort over which A·VIEW·/OF FORT·/CHAGRE To left a tree. *Ex.* THE HON:EDWARD/VERNON·ESQ
- Rx.* PORTO BELLO TAKEN·BY ADMIRAL VERNON WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY·NOV·22·ANNO·DOM·1739
Ships 1-2-3. All to r. 4 boats. *Am. Jour. Num.*, 1901, p. 10. M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 220 *Ob.* VICE AD·RL OF THE BLEW COM·ER IN CHIEF OF ALL HIS MAI SHIPS IN THE WEST INDIES·
 $\frac{3}{4}$ length to r. Hand on hip. Baton in l. hand. Tree to l. To r., ship and a fort beyond. To r., A VIEW OF FORT CHAGRE
Ex. THE HON^{le} EDWARD VERNON ESQ
- Rx.* PORTO BELLO TAKEN BY ADMIRAL VERNON WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY NOV·22·ANNO·DOM·1739
Ships 3-3. Harbor much curved. 4 small vessels and 3 forts. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 278. *Am. Jour. Num.*, II. 86/14b.
- 221 *Ob.* VICE·AD:RL·OF THE BLEW; & COM:ER·IN CHIEF·OF ALL·HIS·MAI:SHIPS IN THE WS:IES
No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length, full face. Baton in l. Tree at left. To r., in field A·VIEW/OF·FORT·/CHAGRE Below, a fort over ship sailing to r.
Ex. THE·HON:EDWARD/VERNON·ESQ
- Rx.* PORTO·BELLO·TAKEN·BY·ADMIRAL VERNON·WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY No line.
Ships 2-4. All to r. Those below follow curve of medal. 8 small vessels in harbor. 2 show only masts and stern. Small boat with man standing on shore to left in foreground. *Ex.* NOV·22 AN DOM·1739 38 mm.

White metal. Brass. Betts 279. Thick and thin planchets.

222 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. PORTO · BELLO · TAKEN · BY · ADMIRAL VERNON ·
· WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY NOV · 22 · AN
DOM · 1739

Design as last. 38.5 mm. Brass, gilt.

Coll. MS.

223 *Ob.* VICE AD:RL · OF THE BLEW: & COM:ER · IN
CHIEF OF ALL HIS · MAI · SHIPS IN THE WS:IES
No line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length, full face. Baton in l. Tree to l.
To r., a fort over which A · VIEW · / OF · FORT /
CHAGRE *Ex.* THE HON · EDWARD / VERNON ·
ESQ

Rx. PORTO BELLO · TAKEN BY ADMIRAL VERNON ·
WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY · NOV · 22 ANNO
DOM · 1739 · No line.

Ships 2-4. Lower 4 follow curve of medal.
All to r. 4 small vessels. 38 mm. Brass.
Num. Chron., 1909, p. 419/35.

224 *Ob.* VICE AD:RL: OF THE BLEW:& COM:DER:IN
CHIEF OF · ALL HIS MAI · SHIPS IN THE WS:IES
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length, full face. Tree to l. To r., a fort
over which A · VIEW / OF · FORT / CHAGRE Be-
low, a ship. *Ex.* THE HON · EDWARD / VERNON ·
ESQ ·

Rx. PORTO BELLO TAKEN BY ADMIRAL VERNON
WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY NOV · 22 · ANNO
DOM · 1739 No line.

Ships 2-4. All to r. Those below follow
curve. 8 small vessels. Boat and man
standing on shore in left foreground. 40
mm. Copper. Salbach 98 (rare). M. H. S.

TYPE IIC. HALF LENGTH.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. WHO TOOK

225 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL ·
VERNON · Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length, full face. Baton in l. Flower-
bush at l. In field high to r., A VIEW / OF
FORT / CHAGRE (O's very large). At left
elbow a fort under which is a ship.

Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · MEN ·
OF · WAR · ONLY · Line.

Ships 2-4. 5 to r. Steeples at O, WI, H.

No boats. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739 36 mm.
Copper. *Am. Jour. Num.*, 1899, p. 46/51.
Coll. MS.

226 *Ob.* THE·BRITISH·GLORY·REVIV·D·BY·ADMIRAL·
VERNON· No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length, full face. Tree at left. In field
to right, A VIEW/OF FORT/CHAGRE Below,
a fort over ship to r. Field chased.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·
ONLY
Position not given. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739. 36
mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 280. M.I. 151.

227 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·MEN·
OF·WAR·ONLY. Line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. No boats. Towers at
O, H. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739
36 mm. M. I. 157.

228 *Ob.* THE·BRITISH·GLORY·REVIV·D·BY·ADMIRAL·
VERNON· Line.

$\frac{1}{2}$ length facing l. Staff in r. To r., a tree.
To l., a fort under which FORT/CHAGRE.
Short fort.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·
ONLY Line.

Y of ONLY almost touches stern of ship.
Ships 2-4. All to l. Towers at E, second
L, I. Fort to l. has 10 guns. Dots are very
small. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739/ornament. 36
mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 282.

Coll. MS.

229 *Ob.* As last. Long fort.

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO·WITH SIX·SHIPS
ONLY· Line.

2 mm. between Y and stern of ship. Ships
2-4. All to l. No boats. Towers at second
L, T, I. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739·/two twigs with
crossed stems. 37 mm. Copper. M. I. 146.

M. H. S.

TYPE 12. THREE QUARTERS LENGTH.

Ob. THE BRITISH

Rx. PORTO BELLO TAKEN

230 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY (REVIV·D BY) HON·ED-
WARD·VERNON ESQ·VICE·ADMIRAL OF THE
BLEW

$\frac{3}{4}$ length facing, head to r. Baton in l.
hand.

Tree to l. Ship to r. To r., a fort over which A·VIEW/OF·FORT/CHAGRE

Rx. PORTO·BELLO·TAKEN·BY·THE·COURAGE AND CONDUCT·OF ADMIRAL VERNON·WITH SIX·MEN OF WAR ONLY·NOV 22, ANNO DOM 1739 ornament.

View of city. 2 vessels. Ships confused, all to l. 2 small vessels outside, and a boat to r. 34 x 25 mm. *Am. Jour. Num.*, 1899, Oct., p. 45/6.

231 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY (REVIV·D·BY) HON·EDWARD·VERNON·ESQ: VICE·ADMIRAL OF THE BLEW. Line.

$\frac{3}{4}$ length facing, head to r. Baton in l. hand. Tree to l. In field to r., A·VIEW/OF·FORT/ CHAGRE Below this, a fort under which a ship sailing to r.

Rx. PORTO·BELLO·TAKEN·BY·THE·COURAGE·AND CONDUCT·OF ADMIRAL VERNON·WITH SIX MEN OF WAR ONLY·NOV·22·ANNO DOM 1739: Ships 1-5. 4 to r. 8 vessels moored to shore, and 2 off mole. Boat with 3 men and flag near mouth of harbor. Boat with 2 men and man standing on shore under left fort. Tower at VE, and steeple at TO. 54 x 40 mm. Copper. M. H. S.

232 *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY REVIV·D·BY ADMIRAL VERNON

Full length with anchor to r. and cannon to l.

Rx. PORTO BELLO TAKEN BY ADMIRAL VERNON WITH SIX SHIPS·NOV·22·1739
Ships 4-2. This medal, no. 1 of the collection at the National Museum at Bogota, if correctly described, is a new type.

TYPE 13A. FULL LENGTH TO LEFT.

Ob. ADM¹ VERNON TOOK

Rx. HE TOOK PORTO

233 *Ob.* ADM¹ VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY Line.

Full length to l. Right hand pointing at fort. Baton in l. Fort to left below FORT/CHAGRE. To r., a ship sailing to l. Water lines between ship and fort. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739

- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · ·
 Ships 3-3. 3 above to l. 2 small vessels and 1 boat. Steeples and tower at O, W, H. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 36 mm. Brass. Copper, silvered. Betts 294. M. I. 144. M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- TYPE 13A-I *Ob.* THE BRITISH GLORY
Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO
- 233A *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.
 Full length $\frac{3}{4}$ to l., standing on shore. Baton in l. hand. With r. points to fort over which A · VIEW / OF · FORT / CHAGRE. To r., a ship sailing to left.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. 5 to l. The one to l. has large topsail set. 2 boats. Steeples at LL, W, T. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 285. M. I. 143. M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 234 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but scroll below date.
- 235 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON. No line.
 Full length, $\frac{3}{4}$ to l., standing on platform. To r., a fort over which A VIEW / OF FORT / CHAGRE. To l. a ship sailing to r.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 1-1-3. 3 to r. Topsails on two lower ships to l. and r. One small vessel. Tower at LL. Steeple at T. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 285a. M. I. 141.
- 236 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON No line.
 Full length $\frac{3}{4}$ to l., on platform. To r., a fort over which A VIEW / OF FORT / CHAGRE To left a ship sailing to r.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships as last. Tower at second L. Steeple at I. *Ex.* BY · COURAGE · AND / CONDUCT · 36 mm. Copper. Betts 286. M. I. 142. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 13A-2

Ob. THE BRITISH*Rx.* THE TOOK236A. *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · No line.

Full length to l. In field to l. A · VIEW / OF FORT CHAGRE over fort. To r. a ship sailing to l.

Rx. THE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · No line.Ships 3-3. Upper 3 to r. 2 vessels. Steeple at LO *Ex.* Nov 22 1739 33 mm. Copper. A. N. S.

TYPE 13B.

FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE BRITISH*Rx.* HE TOOK237 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · Line.

Full length to r. Sword and baton. To r., a fort under which FORT/CHAGRE To l. a ship. Exergue = concave shell with on each side 2 large and 2 small leaves. Field chased.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.Ships 2-4. All to l. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 / 2 twigs not crossed. 36 mm. Copper. Betts 289, M. I. 140.

TYPE 13C.

FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE BRITISH*Rx.* WHO TOOK238 *Ob.* As last, but convex shell.*Rx.* WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Steeples at O, W, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · / 2 crossed twigs. 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 287. M. I. 139. Fonrobert 8284.

Coll. MS.

239 *Ob.* As last.*Rx.* WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY ·Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Steeples to r. of O, at W and T. Large forts with 14 guns each. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 / ornament of lines with two stems crossed, reaching to O. 36 mm. Copper. Betts 288.

239A. *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but tower at second L. Steeples at W and T. 36 mm. Copper.

A. N. S.

CARTHAGENA

TYPE 14A.

Ob. ADM¹ VERNON VIEWING

Rx. HE DESTROYD

240 *Ob.* ADM¹ VERNON · VIEWING · THE · TOWN · OF ·
CARTHAGENA Line.

Full length to l. Hand extended and baton in r. hand. On each side buildings below which, on each side, a ship.

Rx. HE DESTROY D THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA
No line.

A strait protected on each side by 2 forts. Between the nearest are 5 ships, 2-3. Middle forts connected by chain within which is a boat over which DON/BLASS City in rear is in straight line. *Ex.* APRIL 1741 34 mm. Brass. Silver. Betts 335. M. I. 158. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 14B.

Ob. ADM¹ VERNON VEIWINING

Rx. THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA

241 *Ob.* ADMIRAL : VERNON : VEIWINING : THE : TOWN :
OF : CARTHAGANA rosette. Line.

Full length to l., on platform. Right hand extended. Baton in l. Buildings to r. and l. Under them, to l., 7 trees and to r., 3 ships and tree. *Ex.* 1740:1.

Rx. THE FORTS OF CARTHAGENA DESTROYD BY
AD^m VERNON No line.

Two ships to r., with 2 boats in foreground. In middle distance a strait defended on right by fort above which S·IOSEPH and on left by 3 forts, at left of lowest of which is S·IAGO In background to left, a town over which is CARTHAGENA Steeple between A and R. *Ex.* 1741 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Lead. Betts 334. M. I. 155. Koehler XIV/433. Fonrobert 8285. *Am. Jour. Num.*, II. 49/26.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 15. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN.

Rx. HE TOOK CARTHAGENA

- 242 *Ob.* THE · PRIDE · OF · SPAIN · HUMBLLED · BY · AD · VERNON No line.

On platform full length to r., receiving with right hand the sword of kneeling man, over whose head DON BLASS. To right a ship sailing r. Don Blass is on r. knee. *Ex.* Ornament of lion's head and leaves.

- Rx.* HE · TOOK · CARTHAGENA · APR · 1 · 1741 No line.
Circular harbor with narrow entrance, protected on r. by one fort and on l. by two. Ship passing through entrance. Four ships outside and three within harbor. Houses on shore surrounding harbor. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 326, MI 170, Fonrobert 8186.

M. H. S. Cast in Coll. MS.

- 243 *Ob.* THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLLED BY ADM.¹ VERNON Line.

On platform full length to r., who receives with r. hand the sword of kneeling man, over whom DON BLASS. To r., a ship sailing to r. *Ex.* Blank.

- Rx.* HE TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741
Two ships sailing to r. towards fort in foreground. Two forts in middle distance connected by chain, behind which a boat, over which DON/BLASS. In background city in straight line. Steeple at l. points at first A in CARTHAGENA. Tower in centre points at A. 34 mm. Brass. 33 mm. Copper. Betts 327.

M. H. S.

TYPE 16. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN

Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO

- 244 *Ob.* THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBELED BY ADMIRAL VERNON Line.

Full length to r. Hat in extended l. With right he receives sword from man on left knee. No DON BLASS. Left fort projects over inner line of circle. Behind DE stern of ship with St. George's cross.

- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
Ships, 2 on line with other four arranged with the first, and third, lower than others. All to r. 2 vessels, 1-1 to r. of upper fort. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739-/ornament. *Am. Jour. Num.*, 1898, p. 81.

- 245 *Ob.* THE · PRIDE · OF · SPAIN · HUMBLE · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line going all the way around. Underplatform ornament of lion's head and leaves. Full length to r., on large platform receiving sword from kneeling man over whom DON BLASS. To r., a large ship stern to, with large St. George's flag. Scroll completes the legend.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.
 Ships 2-4, the first and third from left of lower ones lower than others. 2 vessels in harbor. All ships to r. Low steeples at E and I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 (this last N reversed). 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 304. M. I. 167.
- 246 *Ob.* THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBLD BY ADM^l VERNON Line.
 On small platform full length to r., receiving sword from kneeling man over whom DON BLASS. To r., a small ship sailing to r.
Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All to r. Small boat in mouth of harbor. Tower and steeple at first L and I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 34 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 305. M. I. 169.
 Coll. MS.
- 247 *Ob.* THE · PRIDE · OF · SPAIN · HUMBLD * BY · AD · VERNON. No line.
 On platform full length to r., receives sword from kneeling man over whom DON · BLASS (N reversed). To r., a ship sailing to r. *Ex.* Ornament of lion's head and leaves.
Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.
 Leaf before legend. Ships 1-2-3. All to r. Below right fort, a small boat in which a man with arms raised. No boats. No lines. Tower and steeple at second L and WI. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 Break in die below 2.17. 38 mm. Brass, silvered. Copper. Betts 306. M. I. 168. Fonrobert 8289. M. H. S.
- 248 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but NOV · 22 · 1739/ornament.
- 249 *Ob.* As last, but N in DON not reversed.
Rx. As last, but no break under date.
 37 mm. Copper. Coll. MS.

- 250 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but break under 2.1. M. H. S.
- 251 *Ob.* THE · PRIDE · OF · SPAIN · HUMBLD ✕ BY · AD · VER ·
 NON Line. As 234.
Rx. As 231.
 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 307.
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 17.

- Ob.* I CAME
Rx. NONE MORE READY
- 252 *Ob.* I · CAME · I · SAW · I · CONQUERED No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l., with right hand extended and
 baton in l. *Ex.* On label CARTHAGENA
Rx. NONE · MORE · READY · NON · MORE · BRAVE · APRIL ·
 1741. Line.
 Two ships sailing to r. towards fort in fore-
 ground. Above them 2 boats. Two forts in
 middle distance connected by chain. In har-
 bor, a boat above which DON/BLASS. Tree be-
 hind fort at right. Harbor indicated by semi-
 circular line. City above in straight line. 37
 mm. Brass. Silvered. Betts 333, M. I. 159,
 Fonrobert 8183. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 18.

- Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON THE PRESERVER
Rx. TOOK CARTHAGENA
- 253 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · THE · PRESERVER · OF · HIS ·
 COUNTRY Line.
 Full length to l. Baton in l. On each side a
 fort with small vessel under it.
Rx. TOOK · CARTHAGENA
 5 vessels and a boat approaching gut, inside
 of which are 2 large vessels and many boats.
 On left shore of gut the forts S · IOS, BOCACHICA,
 S · PHILIPS and IAGO are indicated. *Ex.* 1741.
 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 332, M. I.
 156, Fonrobert 8184, Koehler XIII/353.
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 254 Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, No. 52890, is
 "something like this" and "unpublished."
- 255 *Ob.* As 253.
Rx. As 253, but no date.
 38 mm. Gilt. Coll. MS.

TYPE 19.

- Ob.* THE SPANISH PRIDE PULLD DOWN
Rx. TRUE BRITISH HEROES
- 256 *Ob.* THE · SPANISH · PRIDE · PULLD · DOWN · BY · AD ·
 MIRAL · VERNON (last N small). Line.
 Full length to r., with sword in r. hand receives

sword from man on both knees, over whom DON/BLASS. *Ex.* Convex shell with 2 leaves on each side.

Rx. TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA Line.

Two ships before harbor which has 2 forts to r., and one to l. Both ships to r. Left one points down. Inside chain a boat with 3 men, over which DON/BLASS. City in straight line.

Ex. APRIL 1741 Flagstaff at E. Coast line at B and T. 36 mm. Brass. Betts 328.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

257 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but left ship points up and flagstaff is at ES. Coast line at E and H. 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 329. M. I. 169.

258 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA Line.

Two ships sailing to r. towards a fort, below which is a boat. Two forts in middle distance connected by chain, inside which is a ship over water lines. Flagstaff at O, Steeple at K. Coast at U and H. City in straight line. Outer water lines. *Ex.* APRIL 1741. No DON BLASS. 36 mm. Copper. Betts 330. M. I. 163.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 20.

Ob. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN

Rx. VERNON CONQUERD

259 *Ob.* THE · PRIDE · OF · SPAIN · HUMBLD · BY · AD:VERNON · Line.

On small platform full length to r. receiving sword from kneeling man, over whom DON · BLASS (N reversed). To r., a ship sailing to r. *Ex.* Ornament of lion's head and leaves.

Rx. VERNON:CONQUERD:CARTHAGENA

Four ships 1-3, to r. Town on left on hill. Leaf ornament divides water from exergue. Heavy water lines. *Ex.* APRIL 1:1741 37 mm. Brass. Betts 325, M. I. 171, Fonrobert 8190.

Coll. MS.

260 *Ob.* THE · PRIDE (*irregularly cut*) · OF · SPAIN · HUMBLD · BY · AD:VERNON No line.

Full length to r., receives sword from DON BLASS. Small ship to r. *Ex.* Ornament of lion's head and leaves.

Rx. VERNON:CONQUERD:CARTHAGENA No line.
4 ships. *Ex.* APRIL leaf/:1741. *Num. Chron.*,
1909, p. 419/37. M. H. S.

261 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. VERNON·CONQUERD·CARTHAGENA·
4 ships. *Ex.* Ornament/APRIL 1·1741. Schul-
man, 1905, Apr., p. 328.

TYPE 21. FULL LENGTH TO RIGHT.

Ob. THE SPANISH PRIDE PULLD DOWN

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO

262 *Ob.* THE SPANISH PRIDE PULLD DOWN BY ADM¹ VER-
NON Line.

Full length, sword in r. hand receives sword
from man on both knees, over whom DON/
BLASS. *Ex.* Ornament of convex shell and one
leaf on each side.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·
ONLY Line.

Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and
steeple at E, O, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·
1739/two twigs not crossed. 36 mm. Brass.
Betts 297. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

263 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but NOV 22 1739/ornament of 2 leaves.

264 *Ob.* THE·SPANISH·PRIDE·PULLD·DOWN·BY·AD-
MIRAL·VERNON· Line.

Full length to r., sword in r. hand receives
sword from man on both knees, over whom
DON/BLASS. *Ex.* Convex shell with two leaves
on each side.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·
ONLY Line.

Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and
steeple at E, second L, I. Water lines. *Ex.*
NOV·22·1739/ornament of leaves with single
stem. 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 298.
Fonrobert 8288. Coll. MS.

265 *Ob.* THE SPANISH PRIDE PULLD DOWN BY ADMIRAL
VERNON Line.

As last. *Ex.* G/BRADBURY

Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Ships 1-2-3. All to r. One boat to r. of fort.
Steeple at L and WI. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 34
mm. Copper. Betts 303. N. Y. Hist. Soc.

- 266 *Ob.* As last, with ornament of convex shell and 2 leaves each side, not signed.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY. Line.
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Towers at first L, W, TH. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · /ornament of 4 leaves with stems crossed. 36 mm. Brass. Betts 299. M. I. 165.
 M. H. S.
- 267 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and steeples to l. of W, O, T. Large forts of 10 guns each. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · /leaves with single stem and reaching to V. 36 mm. Brass. Betts 300.
- 268 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and steeples at O, W, T. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · /4 leaves with crossed stems. 37 mm. Copper. M. H. S.
- 269 *Ob.* As last, but small o over DON
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and steeples at E, second L, and I. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 · /ornament with single stem. 36 mm. Copper. Betts 301.
- 270 *Ob.* THE SPANISH PRIDE PULLD DOWN BY ADMIRAL VERNON Line.
 Full length to r., with sword in r. hand receives sword from man on both knees, over whom DON/BLASS Vernon stands on line. No ornament.
Rx. WHO ° TOOK ° PORTO ° BELLO ° WITH ° SIX ° SHIPS ° ONLY Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All to r. Boat at mouth of harbor and 2 within. Towers at EL and WI. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 26 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 302. M. I. 166.
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.

HAVANA.¹

- TYPE 22A. *Ob.* ED VERNON ESQ VICE ADMIRAL
 Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO
- 271 *Ob.* ED:VERNON ESQ:VICE ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE
 Line.
 Full length to l., standing on ground with l.
 foot on carriage of cannon. In field to l. a
 town, under which HAVANAH In field to r.
 a ship to r. Cannon to l. of Vernon.
 Rx. *Butterfly* HE·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·
 SHIPS·ONLY Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All to r. Boat with man under
 fort to r. No boat in harbor. Outer water
 lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739 36 mm. Brass.
 Copper. Betts 314. M. I. 178. Fonrobert
 8377. M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- TYPE 22B. *Ob.* ED VERNON ESQ
 Rx. VERNON CONQUERD CARTHAGENA
- 272 *Ob.* As last.
 Rx. VERNON:CONQUERD:CARTHAGENA Line.
 4 ships all to r. Town on hill to l. Flowery
 ornament divides off exergue. *Ex.* APRIL
 1:1741 37 mm. Copper. Betts 315. M. I.
 177. Brass in Coll. MS.
- TYPE 22C. *Ob.* ED VERNON ESQ
 Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO
- 273 *Ob.* As last.
 Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·
 ONLY Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All to r. No boats. No boat
 under fort. Tower and steeple at second L
 and WI. *Ex.* NOV·22, 1739 36 mm. Brass.
 Copper. Silvered. Betts 313. M. I. 179?
 M. H. S.

VERNON AND ARGYLL

Vernon and Argyll were associated as being perhaps the foremost of the opponents of the Walpole ministry.

- TYPE 23A. 274 *Ob.* THE·BRAVE·ADMIRAL·VERNON. Bust to l.
 No line.
 Rx. HIS·GRACE·THE·DUKE·OF·ARGYLE. Bust to
 r. No line.
 27 mm. Copper. Betts 244. M. I. 189.

¹ No assault was made upon Havana.

- TYPE 23B. 275 *Ob.* NON · DORMIT · QUI · VINCIT · No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ figure $\frac{3}{4}$ to r. Left hand on sword. Right
 on mouth of cannon. To r., a ship sailing to
 r. *Ex.* On label ADMIRAL · VERNON 1739 · I M
Rx. IN · HUNC · INTUENS · CLARUS · ESTO No line.
 Full length to r., in robes with collar of
 Garter with the George. Leans on column
 on which is his coronet. Behind him is a
 trophy. *Ex.* On label THE DUKE OF ARGYLE
 38 mm. Copper. M. I. 188.
- 276 *Ob.* As last, but 1739 · / I M.
Rx. As last. 38 mm. Copper. Betts 245.
- TYPE 23C. 277 *Ob.* VICE · ADMIRAL · VERNON · NON · DORMIT · QUI ·
 VINCIT No line.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ length to l. Left hand on muzzle of cannon
 pointing up to left. Baton in right. Above
 cannon a ship sailing to left. Exergue va-
 cant. On cannon 17/39/T · M ·
Rx. IN · HUNC · INTUENS · CLARUS · ESTO No line.
 Full length to r., in robes leaning on column
 on which coronet. *Ex.* On ribbon, DUKE OF
 ARGYLE 39 mm. Brass. *Am. Jour. Num.*,
 1905, Apr., p. 100. Coll. MS.
- TYPE 23D. 278 *Ob.* · THE · GENEROUSE · DUKE · OF · ARGYLE *rosette.*
 Full length to r., in robes, leaning on column
 on which coronet. Trophy behind him. *Ex.*
 On label NO · · PENTIONER
Rx. . . . MAKE · ROOM · FOR · SIR · ROBERT
 The Devil leading Sir Robert Walpole by
 rope around his neck into the open mouth
 of dragon at left. Legend is on label coming
 from Devil's mouth. *Ex.* NO · EXCISE 36
 mm. Brass. Betts 247.
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.

While not a "Vernon" this piece is generally included in the Vernon list, owing to the close relation between Vernon and Argyll. The reverse occurs on several Vernon medals.

VERNON AND BROWN

Brown, commanding the *Hampton Court*, was second in command at Porto Bello.

TYPE 24A. HALF LENGTHS.

- Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
Rx. HE TOOK

- 279 *Ob.* ·ADMIRAL·VERNON·AND·COMMODORE·BROWN·
No line.
Two half lengths vis-à-vis. Both hold batons.
- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY · Line.
Ships 1-2-3. The one to l. has large topsail,
3 to r. Towers at W, T. Water lines. *Ex.*
NOV · 22 · 1739 37 mm. M. I. 101.
Cast in Coll. MS.
- 279a *Ob.* As last.
- Rx.* As last. Line. Ships 3-3. Upper 3 to l.
Two vessels. Steeples at O, W. T. Water
lines. *Ex.* Nov. 27 1739 36 mm. Brass.
A. N. S.
- 280 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · AND · COMMODORE · BROWN
Line.
Two half lengths vis-à-vis. Both hold batons.
- Rx.* As last.
37 mm. Copper. Betts 256. Fonrobert
8291.
- 281 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · AND · COMMODORE · BROWN ·
Line.
Two half lengths vis-à-vis. Both hold batons.
The periods after N and first M are above
heads. *Ex.* Convex shell and 2 large leaves
each side.
- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY ·
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. No vessels or boats.
Steeple and tower at first L, W, T. Water
lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 · 1739 / ornament with
three stems. 36 mm. Brass. Copper.
Betts 264. Silvered. M. H. S.
- 282 *Ob.* As last.
- Rx.* HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY · Line.
Ships 2-1-3. 5 to r. Towers at first L, W, T.
Water lines. *Ex.* NOV : 22 · 1739 / ornament of
three stems. 36 mm. Copper. Betts 265.
M. I. 103.

TYPE 24B. HALF LENGTHS.

Ob. OF ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN*Rx.* PORTO BELLO WAS TAKEN

- 283 *Ob.* ◀OF◀ ADMIRAL◀ VERNON◀ AND◀ ◀COMMODORE◀
◀BROWN◀ No line.
Two half lengths vis-à-vis, each with baton.
Ex. ·BY·THE·COURAGE·/·AND·CONDUCT·
Rx. PORTO·BELLO·WAS·TAKEN·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·
ONLY·NOV·22·1739◀
Ships 1-2-3. The right-hand ship runs into
legend. 3 to r. Five small vessels in harbor.
Boat with flag outside. Tower and steeples
at I, S, and after period following SIX. *Ex.*
I·W·FECIT. 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Sil-
vered. Betts 268. M. I. 106.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.

- 284 *Ob.* OF ·ADMIRAL ·VERNON ·AND ·COMMODORE ·
BROWN No line.
Two half lengths.
Rx. As last. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/34.

TYPE 24C. HALF LENGTHS.

- Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
Rx. THE TOOK PORTO BELLO
- 285 *Ob.* ADMIRAL ·VERNON ·AND ·COMMODORE ·BROWN
No line.
Two half lengths, vis-à-vis, each with baton.
Rx. THE ·TOOK ·PORTO ·BELLO ·WITH ·SIX ·SHIPS ·
ONLY No line.
Ships 3-3. 3 above to l. Each lower ship
directly under the one above. 2 small ves-
sels. Steeple at LO. 2 flags on left fort.
Ex. NOV 22 1739 36 mm. Brass. Copper.
Betts 252. M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 286 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. As last, but NOV·22·1739 *Num. Chron.*,
1909, p. 419/32.
- 287 *Ob.* As last.
Rx. THE ·TOOK ·PORTO ·BELLO ·WITH ·SIX ·SHIPS ·
ONLY · No line.
Ships 3-3. 3 above to l. Each lower ship is
below a gap between the ships and the forts.
2 small vessels. Tower and steeple at BE,
LO. One flag on left fort. *Ex.* NOV·22 1739
36 mm. Copper. Betts 253. M. H. S.
- 288 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
Line.
Two half lengths, vis-à-vis.
Rx. As last.
34 mm. Copper. Betts 254. M. I. 102.

TYPE 24D. HALF LENGTHS.

- Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
Rx. TOOK PORTO BELLO
- 289 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
 Line.
 Two half lengths, vis-à-vis.
Rx. TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
 Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All to r. 2 boats and a vessel
 in harbor. Steeple at O. Water lines. *Ex.*
 NOV 22 1739 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts
 255. Fonrobert 8290. White metal.
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 290 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · AND · COMMODORE · BROWN ·
 No line.
 Two half lengths, vis-à-vis, each with baton.
Rx. TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
 Ships 1-2-3. 3 to r. Steeples at O, T. 3
 boats. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739
 25 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 257. M. I.
 135. M. H. S.
- 291 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · AND · COMMODORE · BROWN ·
 No line.
 Two half lengths, vis-à-vis, each with baton.
Rx. TOOK · PORTO · BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS · ONLY ·
 Positions not given. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739 36
 mm. Brass. Betts 250.
- 292 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · AND · COMMODORE · BROWN
 Line.
 Two half lengths, vis-à-vis.
Rx. TOOK *rosette* PORTO *rosette* BELLO *rosette* WITH
rosette SIX *rosette* SHIPS *rosette* ONLY Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. 2 to r. One nearly in harbor.
 No boats. Steeple at O. Water lines. *Ex.*
 NOV 22 1739 37 mm. Brass. M. I. 99.
Num. Chron., 1909, p. 419. Coll. MS.

TYPE 24D-1. HALF LENGTHS.

- Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
Rx. TOOK PORTO BELLO
Ex. BY COURAGE AND CONDUCT
- 293 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
 No line.
 Two half lengths, vis-à-vis.
Rx. TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY
 · NOV · 22 · 1739 No line.

Ships 1-2-3. 4 to r. One vessel and one boat. Boat below right fort. Steeples and tower at T and to right of X. No lines.
Ex. BY COURAGE AND/CONDUCT 33 mm.
 Brass. Betts 249. Brit. Mus. 6.
 Coll. MS.

TYPE 24E. HALF LENGTHS.

- Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO
- 294 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
 Line.
 Two half lengths, vis-à-vis.
Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS
 ONLY Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All to r. In mouth of harbor
 a boat with 3 men. Tower at first L.
 Steeple at W. Outer water lines. *Ex.*
 NOV 22 1739 37 mm. Brass.
 M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 295 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON · AND · COMMODORE ·
 BROWN No line.
 Two half lengths, vis-à-vis, each with
 baton.
Rx. WHO TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS
 ONLY Line.
 Ships 1-2-3. All to r. One small boat.
Ex. NOV 22 1739 37 mm. Brass. Betts
 251. M. I. 100.
- 296 *Ob.* ADMIRAL · VERNON AND COMMODORE · BROWN
 Line.
 Two half lengths, vis-à-vis, each with
 baton. N and C above heads. *Ex.* Shell
 with two large and three small leaves on
 each side.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS
 · ONLY ·
 Ships 2-4. All to l. Steeples at E, O, T.
 No boats. *Ex.* NOV · 22 1739/two crossed
 twigs. 36 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts
 258.
- 297 *Ob.* As last, but period after ONLY and first M
 are above heads.
Rx. WHO · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS
 · ONLY ·
 Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower
 and steeples at left of O, W, T. Faint

water lines. Large forts of 10 guns. *Ex.* NOV·22 1739/ ornament of single stem reaching to V. 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 259. M. I. 104?.

298 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS
·ONLY Line.

Ships 2-4. All to 1. No boats. Tower and steeples at second L, W, T. No lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739/ Two twigs with crossed stems. 37 mm. Copper.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

299 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS
·ONLY· Line.

Ships 2-4. All to 1. No boats. Tower and steeples at right of O, and at W and T. Faint water lines. Large forts of 14 guns. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739·/ornament of leaves with stems crossed and reaching to O on left. 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 260. Brass, silvered in M. H. S. and Coll. MS.

300 *Ob.* ADMIRAL·VERNON·AND·COMMODORE·
BROWN Line.

Two half lengths, vis-à-vis, each with baton. *Ex.* Ornament of concave shell with two leaves on each side.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS
·ONLY Line.

Ships 2-4. All to 1. No boats. Steeples at E, second L, W. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739/ ornament of twigs with stem not crossed. 37 mm. M. I. 104.

Cast in Coll. MS.

301 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but tower and steeples at E, second L, and I; and ornament has a single stem. 36 mm. Brass. Coll. MS.

302 *Ob.* ADMIRAL·VERNON·AND·COMMODORE·
BROWN Line.

Two half lengths vis-à-vis, each with baton. N and C over heads.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS
·ONLY·

Ships 2-4. All to 1. No boats. Tower and steeples at first L, OW, I. Fort at

left has 14 guns, that at right only 12. Faint water lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739/ Ornament of shell and two leaves. 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 261. M. I. 105?.

303 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS
·ONLV

Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Fort at left has 10 guns; that at right has 11. Tower and steeples at E, second L and I. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739/ornament of one stem and four leaves. 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 262.

304 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS
·ONLV

Ships 2-4. All to l. No boats. Tower and steeples at E, second L, and W. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739/ornament. All stops are high. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 263.

305 *Ob.* ADMIRAL·VERNON·AND·COMMODORE·BROWN
Line.

Two half lengths, vis-à-vis. *Ex.* Convex shell with 2 large and 3 small leaves on each side.

Rx. WHO·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS
·ONLV Line.

Ships 2-1-3. All to l. No boats. Tower and steeples at E, O, T. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739/ Two twigs not crossed. 36 mm. Copper. Coll. MS.

TYPE 24F. HALF LENGTHS.

Ob. ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY

306 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN
No line.

Two half lengths, vis-à-vis, each with baton
Ex. TOOK PORTO/BELLO

Rx. WITH *rosette* SIX *rosette* SHIPS *rosette* ONLY
rosette NOV *rosette* 22 *rosette* 1739 No
line.

Ships 3-3. First three diagonally to r. 3 boats. Steeples at PS and NI. Land and water lines. 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 266. M. I. 97.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

307 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY NOV 22 1739 No line.
Ships 2-4. 5 to r. 3 boats. Towers at S
and LY. Water lines. *Ex.* GOD PRESERVE
THE/ENGLISH · FLEET 37 mm. Brass. Cop-
per. Betts 267. M. I. 98.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 25. FULL LENGTHS.

Ob. ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN

Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO

308 *Ob.* THE · ADM · L · VERNON : COMR · BROWN · Line.
Vernon and Brown. Between them crown
over ship.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS ·
ONLY Line.

Ships 2-1-3. All to r. *Ex.* NOV · 22 1739
N reversed. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/28.

309 *Ob.* As last, but in exergue : I : GILES

Rx. As last. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/29.

310 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND COMMODORE BROWN.
Line.

Stops = trefoils. Two full length figures
both to l. Each with baton. Cannon to l.
Field chased.

Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX SHIPS ONLY
Line.

Ships 2-1-3. All to r. 3 vessels in harbor.
Towers at L, O, I. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 ·
1739 40 mm. Copper. Betts 248. Brit.
Mus. 11. Coll. MS.

311 *Ob.* As last. (HE erased.)

Rx. As last, but steeple at second L. Tower at I.
40 mm. Copper. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

312 *Ob.* AD · VERNON · COMDOR · BROWN
Two full lengths, clasping hands. A crown
between them above. Ship below hands.
Ex. A scroll.

Rx. HE : TOOK : PORTO : BELLO : WITH : SIX : SHIPS :
ONLY

Six ships. *Ex.* : NOV 22 1739 Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, 18861.

313 *Ob.* AD · V (coat) ERN (elbow) ON · (two heads) COM
(elbow) DOR (coat) BROWN No line.

N's reversed. Two full lengths, clasping
hands. Crown above hands. Ship below
hands. *Ex.* A scroll.

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · Line.

N reversed. Ships 2-1-3. All to r. *Ex.*
NOV:22·1739 N not reversed. 27 mm.
Num. Chron., 1909, p. 419/30.

TYPE 26. FULL LENGTHS.

Ob. THE BRITISH GLORY REVIVD

Rx. HE TOOK PORTO BELLO

314 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · COM^r BROWN Line.

Two full lengths, clasping hands. Above hands, a crown. Below hands, a ship sailing to r.

Rx. ♣ HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY Line.

Ships 3-1-3. All to r. 2 boats. Towers at B, LL, I. Three flags on each fort. *Ex.*
NOV·22·1739 37 mm. *Brit. Mus.* 82.

Cast in Coll. MS.

315 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADM:L · VERNON:COMR · BROWN ·

Design as last. *Ex.* ·I:GILES·

Rx. As last.

Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, 20003.

TYPE 27. FULL LENGTHS.

Ob. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN

Rx. PORTO BELLO TAKEN

316 *Ob.* ♣ THE · PRIDE · OF · SPAIN ♣ HUMBLD · BY · AD: VERN · N. No line.

Vernon, erect to r., receives with right hand a sword from man on one knee, over whom DON · BLASS. Behind Don Blas stands Brown to l., with baton in right hand. *Ex.* AND · COM:RE · BROWN

Rx. PORTO · BELLO · TAKEN · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · NOV · 22 · 1739 ·

N's reversed. Ships 3-3 diagonally upwards to r. 4 to l. 2 small vessels in mouth of harbor and 5 boats within. Tower and steeple at AL and last N of VERNON. Trees at left. Outer water lines. *Ex.* ·::I·W:::·
37 mm. Brass. Betts 308. M. I. 173.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

VERNON, BROWN AND ARGYLL

TYPE 28.

Ob. THE BRITISH GLORY*Rx.* THE GENEROUS DUKE317 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADM · L ·
VERNON:COMR · BROWNTwo full lengths, clasping hands with crown
over hands and ship below.*Rx.* · THE · GENEROUSE: DUKE : OF: ARGYLE *rosette*
... Full length to r., leaning on pillar on
which coronet. Trophy behind. *Ex.* NO ·
· PENTIONER in label. 38 mm. Betts 247.
Schulman, 1904, Feb., p. 719.

VERNON, BROWN AND WALPOLE

TYPE 29.

Ob. THE BRITISH GLORY*Rx.* MAKE ROOM FOR318 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D : BY · ADML :
VERNON:COM^r · BROWN Line.Two full lengths, clasping hands. Crown
above hands and ship below.*Rx.* MAKE ROOM FOR SIR ROBERT · *quatrefoil* o
Line.Devil leading Walpole by halter into mouth
of monster. Legend is on label coming from
Devil's mouth. *Ex.* NO:EXCISE 37 mm.
Brass. Copper. Betts 246. M. I. 191.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

VERNON AND HADDOCK

“Admiral Haddock was stationed with a fleet in the Mediterranean to prevent the junction of the French and Spanish fleets, in which object he was twice unsuccessful. It was very extensively believed that his instructions restricted him from activity, and these satirical medals were one of the modes of expressing the popular dissatisfaction.” *Medallic Illustrations.*

TYPE 30. 319 *Ob.* ADM¹ VERNON TOOK PORTO BELLO WITH SIX
SHIPS ONLY Line.Full length to l. Right hand points at fort;
baton in left. In field to r., FORT/CHAGRE,
below which a fort. To right a ship sailing
to l. Water lines. *Ex.* NOV 22 1739*Rx.* ADM¹ H——K TOOK O WITH SEVERAL SHIPS
ONLY. Line.Full length to l., with hat, standing on plat-
form. A cannon to r., upon which he rests

his left hand. Right hand points to fort at left. To right a ship sailing to r. The sea between fort and ship. Exergue vacant. 26 mm. Brass. Betts 295. M. I. 182.

M. H. S.

320 *Ob.* As reverse of last. ADM¹ H——

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY · ·

Ships 3-3. 3 above to l. 2 small vessels and one boat. Steeples and tower at O, W, H. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739. 36 mm. Brass. Betts 296, M. I. 183, Fonrobert 8276. Coll. MS.

321 *Ob.* As last (ADM¹ H——K TOOK O WITH)

Rx. HE · TOOK · PORTO · BELLO · WITH · SIX · SHIPS · ONLY. Line.

Ships 3-3. Upper 3 to l. Steeple at W. Tower at TH. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV · 22 · 1739 36 mm. Copper.

Coll. MS.

VERNON AND SIR CHALONER OGLE

In January, 1741, Vernon was largely reinforced by a fleet under Sir Chaloner Ogle, who took part with him in the partial success at Cartagena.

TYPE 31A.

Ob. THE BRITISH GLORY

Rx. AD VERNON GEN OGLE TOOK CARTHAGENA

322 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON Line.

N's reversed. Full length to l., on platform. Baton in r. To left a cannon. To r. an anchor.

Rx. AD · VERNON · GEN¹ · OGLE · TOOK · CARTHAGENA · BY · SEA · AND · LAND · Line.

Large fort to right. To left of it a large ship, and four small ones to r. 5 small ships in harbor. Water lines. *Ex.* AP^L : 1 : 174 : 1. 37 mm. Brass. Betts. 331. M. I. 157.

Coll. MS.

323 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. As last, but ADM¹ OGLE

Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, 107611.

324 *Ob.* As last.

Rx. AD · VERNON · ADM¹ · OGLE TOOK CARTHAGENA BY · SEA AND LAND

Ship to l., and four smaller ones to r. 2 small

vessels and boat in harbor. *Ex.* AP·I:174:1. Salbach 127, Hess (Ulex sale), 2697. *Num. Chron.*, 1909, p. 419/38. This is probably the same as the last one described.

TYPE 3IB.

Ob. ADMIRAL VERNON AND SR CHALONER OGLE
Rx. BY BRITISH COURAGE TOOK CARTHAGENA

325 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND S^r CHALONER OGLE
6 ornaments. Line.

Two full lengths facing each other, each with baton and extended hand. *Ex.* Concave shell with two leaves each side.

Rx. BY BRITISH COURAGE TOOK CARTHAGENA
APRIL 1741. Line.

Two ships entering harbor. Within chain-boom, a boat with 3 men. No DON BLASS. Ornaments complete circle of legend. 37 mm. Brass. Betts 320. M. I. 162. City in curved line. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

326 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND S^r CHALONER OGLE ·
"with ornaments after OGLE." (*Betts.*)
As last.

Rx. BY BRITISH COURAGE TOOK CARTHAGENA
APRIL 1741

Two ships entering harbor. Within chain-boom a boat with man, over which DON BLASS. City in straight line. Flagstaff at E. Coast line at B and T. 36 mm. Brass. Betts 321.

TYPE 3IC.

Ob. ADM VERNON AND S^r CHALONER OGLE TOOK

Rx. SPANISH INSOLENCIE CORRECTED

327 *Ob.* ADM VERNON AND SR CHALONER OGLE TOOK
CARTHAGENA. No line.

Two full lengths, facing each other. *Ex.* 1741

Rx. SPANISH INSOLENCIE CORRECTED BY ENGLISH
BRAVERY No line.

Three ships approaching harbor. Two more in outer harbor. Within chain-boom, a boat over which DON/BLASS 37 mm. Brass. Betts 322. *Am. Jour. Num.*, II. 49/29.

M. H. S.

TYPE 3ID.

Ob. THE PRIDE OF SPAIN

Rx. THEY TOOK CARTHAGENA

328 *Ob.* THE · PRIDE · OF · SPAIN ♣ HUMBLLED · BY · AD ·
VERNON No line.

Vernon, erect to r., receives sword from man

on one knee, over whom DON BLASS. To right stands Ogle facing to l. *Ex.* AND S^r CHAL/OGLE

Rx. THEY TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741 Line.
Two ships to r., approaching gut. Within chain-boom, a boat with man, over which DON/BLASS City in straight line. Tower at right between AA. Other towers at CA and A. 37 mm. Brass. Silvered. Betts 323, M. I. 172, Fonrobert 8189.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 31E.

Ob. ADML VERNON AND SR CHALONER OGLE

Rx. TOOK CARTHAGENA

329 *Ob.* ADM^l VERNON AND S^r CHALONER OGLE. Line.
Two full lengths, vis-à-vis, each with baton.
Ex. WE LOOK FOR/DON BLASS

Rx. TOOK CARTHAGENA APRIL 1741. Line.
Two ships to r., and two boats. Within chain-boom, a boat with man, over which DON/BLASS. City in straight line. Flagstaff at N. Coast line at T, and first 1 of date. Outer water lines. 37 mm. Brass. Lead. Betts 324, M. I. 160, Fonrobert 8187.

M. H. S. Coll. MS.

TYPE 31F.

Ob. ADMIRAL VERNON AND SR CHALONER OGLE

Rx. TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA

330 *Ob.* *ADMIRAL · VERNON · AND · S^r · CHALONER · OGLE
Line.

Two full lengths vis-à-vis. Each has baton.
Ex. Concave shell with leaf each side.

Rx. TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA.
Line.

Two ships to r. Both point up. Under fort to r., a boat with man. Ship to r., inside chain-boom. City in straight line. Flagstaff at O. Coast lines at U and H. *Ex.* APRIL 1741 36 mm. Brass. Betts 318, M. I. 161, Fonrobert 8188. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

331 *Ob.* ADMIRAL VERNON AND S^r CHALONER OGLE.
Line.

Two full lengths, vis-à-vis, each with baton. Scabbards at D and E. *Ex.* Concave shell, with leaf each side.

Rx. TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA
Line.

Two ships approaching fort, bows pointing down. Within chain-boom, a boat with man, over which DON/BLASS City in straight line. Flagstaff at E. Steeple at second O. Coast line at B and T. *Ex.* APRIL 1741 37 mm. Brass. Betts 319. Brit. Mus. 3.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.

VERNON, OGLE AND WENTWORTH

Wentworth had 12,000 soldiers at Cartagena.

- TYPE 32. 332 *Ob.* Vernon erect, facing on platform between Ogle and Wentworth. At each side of his feet on ground, a small lion facing to l. No line. *Ex.* BRAVE:VERNON:OGLE:/& WENTWORTH
- Rx.* *Butterfly* HE·TOOK·PORTO·BELLO·WITH·SIX·SHIPS·ONLY Line.
Ships 1-2-3. All to r. Boat below right fort with man. No boats in harbor. Tower and steeples at second L and WI. Outer water lines. *Ex.* NOV·22·1739 37 mm. Brass. Copper. Betts 309, M. I. 175.
M. H. S. Coll. MS.
- 333 *Ob.* BRAVE:ADM:L:VERNON:OGLE &·WINTWORTH
Vernon erect, on platform, facing between Ogle in coat on left, and Wentworth with lance, on right. Cannon at right. On each side of Vernon a small lion, facing to l. Ornament between platform and exergue. *Ex.* T·GILES
- Rx.* TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA
Two ships. Two forts in middle, connected by chainboom, within which a boat with man over which DON/BLASS. City in straight line. Flagstaff at E. Coast at B and T. *Ex.* APRIL 1741 37 mm. Brass. Betts 316.
- 334 *Ob.* Vernon erect, facing between Ogle and Wentworth with lance. Two small lions at his feet, facing to l. *Ex.* BRAVE:VERNON:OGLE/& WENTWORTH
- Rx.* VERNON:CONQUERD:CARTHAGENA No line.
Four ships sailing to r. towards entrance of harbor. City on hill to l. Leaf ornament separates exergue. *Ex.* APRIL 1:1741 37

mm. Brass. Betts 310, M. I. 174, Fonrobert
8190. M. H. S. Coll. MS.

- 335 *Ob.* BRAVE:ADM:L:VERNON:OGLE & WINTWORTH
Vernon with hat and baton erect on platform
between Ogle with hat under arm, and Went-
worth in armor, with lance. Cannon behind
W. Small lion on ground at extreme r. and l.
Ex. Ornament of lion's head and leaves/
T·GILES (or I·GILES)

Rx. WHO:CONQUERD:CARTHAGENA, on label.
Six ships 1-5. All to r. City on hill to l.
Flagstaffs at D, R, A, E. *Ex.* APRIL 1 1741
Scroll ornament over date. 37 mm. Betts
312. Coll. MS.

- 336 *Ob.* AD·VERNON:·AD·OGLE:·AND:·GEN·WENT-
WORTH:· Line.
Three figures erect touching each other.
Above, Fame to left. To left a banner. To
right a ship, stern-to.

Rx. WHO TOOK CARTHAGENA Line.
Four ships outside harbor in line, three to r.
Inside, three ships bombarding the town.
Soldiers and cannon on point of land at en-
trance. *Ex.* APRILL 1741 38 mm. Brass.
Betts 311. M. I. 176. M. H. S.

- 337 *Ob.* AD·VERNON·AD·OGLE:GE·WENTWORTH
Line.
Three figures erect touching each other.
Above, Fame to right, with three wreaths
in right hand. To left a ship sailing to right.

Rx. As last.
39 mm. Brass. M. H. S.

VERNON AND WALPOLE

- TYPE 33. 338 *Ob.* THE·BRITISH·GLORY·REVIV·D·BY·ADMIRAL·
VERNON··· Line.
N's reversed. Vernon with sword and baton
erect to r. on solid platform. To left, a ship
sailing to r. over 3 trees. To r., a cannon.
- Rx.* MAKE:ROOM:FOR:SIR:ROBERT on label issu-
ing from mouth of Devil, who leads Sir Rob-
ert Walpole into mouth of monster. *Ex.*
NO:EXCISE After label is o rosette o. 30 mm.
Brass. Betts 242. M. H. S.

339 *Ob.* THE · BRITISH · GLORY · REVIV · D · BY · ADMIRAL · VERNON ·

Full length $\frac{3}{4}$ to right, wearing hat and holding sword and baton. Cannon to r. Fort to l.

Rx. As last, but NO EXCISE

30 mm. Copper. Betts 243. M. I. 192.

THE BOSTON FIRE, 1872.

Mr. NORCROSS then said: In behalf of Otis Norcross and myself I have deposited with the Society the Records of the Summer Street Fire Committee, beginning with the meeting at Mayor Gaston's office in City Hall, on Sunday, November 10, 1872, before the fire had been brought under control, and ending with the transfer of the remainder of the fund, June 2, 1906, under act of the Legislature and decree of the Supreme Judicial Court, to the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, which now administers the fund.

At the end the Committee consisted of Marquis F. Dickinson, who was President of the Common Council in the year of the great fire, and the sole survivor of the original Committee, Otis Norcross, Dr. Francis H. Brown, Grenville H. Norcross and William H. Hart.

We also deposit a memorandum book, mostly in the handwriting of my father, Otis Norcross — the first treasurer of the Relief Fund — containing a list of the contributors to the Fund and the sums given. My brother and I, as the surviving members of the Committee, place these records here for preservation.

THE TRINITY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. FARLOW exhibited some letters, with photographs of the writers, which came from a very large collection made by Benjamin W. Austin, of Dallas, Texas, who described himself as the "Secretary" of the Trinity Historical Society of that place. No true historical society of the name ever existed in Dallas, and for years Austin consulted biographical dictionaries and like sources of names and reputation, elected the notable "honorary" members of this "Society" and asked for a photograph and published writings. As a collection of au-

tographs the result was more remarkable for the size than for the content, and it was scattered at auction in recent years.

A GHOST BOOK.

Mr. FORD said: In the *Catalogue* of the library of this Society issued in 1859 is to be found the following item:

[Hows, E.] Of the Circumference of the Earth; or A Treatise of the Northeast [west] Passage. [With Manuscript Address of the Author to John Winthrop, "the Yonger."] 16mo, pp. 26. London, 1632.

The item was more fully described in the first volume of the Winthrop papers,¹ edited by Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Deane and Chandler Robbins, and was copied in Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*. The introduction is dedicated in manuscript to John Winthrop and is signed by E. Hows. At first blush nothing could be more clear than that Hows was the writer of the book. He had sent it to Winthrop in a letter dated November 23, 1632. Here was a precious volume, by an unknown author, of which only one copy was in existence — that in the library of this Society. No collector of Americana would but feel envious of such a possession.

A question about the book recently came from Mr. George Watson Cole, the cataloguer of the Huntington library. He stated that it was not by Hows but by Sir Dudley Digges, and asked me to see if the date should not be 1611 or 1612, in each of which years an issue was made. A mere glance at the title-page served to show that 1612 was the correct date. Hows had written in his dedication and signature and had cleverly changed with his pen the figure 1 into a 3 on the title-page, so as to give 1632, the year of his letter. Thus this unique edition proves to be a faked edition, still rare, still interesting for its association with Winthrop, but not at all what it has been held to be. As the error began in the Society, it is only right that the correction should come from the same source.

¹ 4 *Collections*, VI. 480 n.

FRANCIS BARBOUR¹ TO LUCY ELISABETH BARBOUR.

NEW YORK, June 29th, 1834.

DEAR LUCY, — I am much obliged to you for your two letters, but am very sorry for the death [of] old Sprightly. He has been a worthy old servant in our family and Father will have hard work to supply his place. He ought to have a monument erected to his memory down in his pasture, and Alvin ought to spend his leisure hours in building one.

The Gorham parade must have been overwhelming when they marched forth in all the "pride pomp and circumstance of glorious war," as Othello says. Perhaps you would like to hear something about the military here. Well what should you say on seeing 6000 soldiers, all with mighty fine uniforms, and one company all dressed alike of 600, which are the National Guards. You would have been pleased last Thursday to see the parade in honour of Lafayette.² First came the soldiers, about five or six thousand, some with red coats, some blue, black, grey, indeed almost all the colours of the rainbow, with their guns slung behind and marching to solemn music. Next came all the great folks, as usual, on such occasions — clergy, army and navy officers etc. Then all the fire companies with appropriate badges, and a multitude of them there were. Then came the trades union, or societies of mechanics of all kinds, with their banners and mottoes. The procession was nearly three miles long, and as they marched along every window was filled with heads, and every elevated place and roof was crowded with people determined to see. It was a great show, but there was nothing solemn or impressive about it. The soldiers were tired with drilling, and so were the musicians; besides they all received a thorough soaking from a smart shower just before the procession formed. The spectators were tired with waiting, so that on the whole it was rather tiresome to all. However after they arrived at the Battery and left the more patient part, to listen to the address — then they struck up some lively tunes and marched away in great style, making Broadway all alive. I suppose you will have some fine amusement for the fourth of July. If I can leave the city and get rid of the dust and noise, I shall avail myself of the opportunity. I do not know that I shall have a chance, but if a steam boat will carry me to West Point and back for half a dollar I shall certainly go — otherwise I will go to Hoboken, where I am as much in the country as you are at Gorham,

¹ (c. 1811–1839), described as a poet and artist. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, 1830.

² Lafayette died May 20, 1834.

although within five minutes sail of the crowded, dusty city. I can go there and back for a shilling or what we down-easters call nine-pence; besides there are some beautiful places of resort in the city as Niblo's, Vauxhall and New-York gardens. The country surrounding N. York is not so pleasant nor well cultivated as it is around Boston. The people are too much occupied in the great business of making money, to spend much on what is ornamental. I forgot to tell you of Rockaway, which is a large beach on Long Island, where pic-nic parties resort in very much the same fashion as they do at Prout's-neck, except I think they do not enjoy themselves so well. I wish you could see the harbour here, in a fine day. You would be amused to see the steamboats of all sorts and sizes skimming about in every direction, crossing one another's paths every minute beside ships of all nations coming and going. The bay is said to be one of the most beautiful in the world. If ever you come to N. Y. it will take you a long while to see it all. You will walk and walk, up one street until you despair of finding the end, and from street to street until you would give up through fatigue. I do not think I have been through more than half the city and am constantly finding some new place which I never saw before. They are continually laying out new squares, and the population is increasing with great rapidity. I should carry you down to the Battery which is a beautiful public promenade laid out in walks and shaded with trees. It is generally filled with people to enjoy the cool breeze which can most always be felt there. It is not however equal to Boston common although the situation is much finer. Then there is South Street where the largest merchants are, where are ships from the four quarters of the globe — if you can pass through here without getting a broken neck you are very fortunate. Here are merchants and carts, sailors and Irishmen, negroes and lumber of all sorts, the ruins of stores being pulled down, and every variety of goods that the world affords coming from the ships. Wall Street may be called the heart of the city and of course of the country. You would be astonished to see the crowds passing to and from their business. About three o'clock the merchants go upon Change, that is they all meet at the exchange to transact business, make bargains etc. The exchange is a very fine building containing the post-office and a great many other offices. The room where the merchants meet is very large and very imposing.

Well when I leave the Exchange to go up Wall Street I am obliged to keep a sharp look out to prevent being run over by the Broadway stages or omnibuses which are continually running at a furious rate. They are different from our stages, being very large and handsome with the door behind. Broadway is made up of all kinds of people,

every kind of retail business I believe may be found there, and in some parts very fine houses. It is probably the finest street in the country, and is one of the most lively, it being the most pleasant and direct communication from the upper to the lower part of the town and is moreover a fashionable place, which you know, of course, must decide the matter. The finest dwelling houses are at the Battery, St. John's park, Washington square, Lafayette place, Bleecker and Bond streets.

Some of these are truly magnificent, especially Waverly, and Lafayette place, which are princely, more splendid than any dwelling houses I ever saw or ever expected to see. It is very foolish I think to spend so much money. Lafayette place proved an unfortunate speculation, it was too costly a concern even for N. York, and although it has been built for more than a year, the houses are not let yet, excepting two or three.

There is the Bowery and Hudson streets, fine wide and long streets, which are sort of second rate Broadways, all kinds of shops and goods, at a cheaper rate and thronged with peoples, who you will find are not dressed with as much care and taste as the Broadway loungers. If I had time I could tell you of a thousand more, and of the City Hall and City Hotel, and Holt's Castle as they call it, St. Paul, St. Thomas and a multitude of churches, but in the classical language of Grumio in the "Taming of the Shrew" "they must die in oblivion." Perhaps some idea of the literary men here would please you as much as anything. There are in New York Messrs Washington Irving, J. F. Cooper, Paulding, Halleck, Bryant, Leggett, John H. Payne. Mr. Cooper has lately engaged in politics, endeavouring to uphold Jacksonism, which is in peculiarly bad repute just at this time. I think he had better continue in fiction, for there I think has more reality and more nature than in treating of politics. Mr. Bryant too, one of [the] most beautiful writers of poetry in any country, indeed I think his piece entitled *Thanatopsis* cannot be equalled, yet he is the editor of the principal Jackson paper, in the city, debasing his fine mind by writing political squibs, and trying to make the false appear the better side in the important matters relating to the country. You must excuse bad writing, for somehow or other I have lost the art of writing with any kind of grace. My hand is growing worse and worse every day.

You may tell Father and Mother¹ that I am at work merrily, have got a lot of pictures which without doubt will bring me something handsome, and I am continually multiplying them. I have also completed a portrait of Mrs. Healy, the lady of the house, in

¹ Joseph Barbour and Judith Stevens, a second wife, and therefore the step-mother of the writer.

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